REGD. NO. B. 1035

PRICE ONE ANNA

The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XXII NO. 121 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, MAY 23, 1934 FOURTEEN PAGES

ROOSEVELT'S SOLUTION OF SILVER PROBLEM

Plea For World-Wide Bi-Metallic Agreement

Stabilise Purchasing Power Of Money

MANDATORY LEGISLATION THIS SESSION?

WASHINGTON, May 22.

Mandatory legislation to make silver one-fourth metallic base of the currency was recommended by President Roosevelt in an eagerly awaited message to the Congress on silver question.

The message declares that a sound and adequate foundation to currency was laid in the Gold Reserve Act of 1934 but though that Act was a long step forward it was only a step. As part of a larger objective we should forward as rapidly as conditions permit in broadening the metallic base of the monetary system and stabilising the purchasing and debt-paying power of money at a more equitable level.

LEGISLATION THIS SESSION

The President recommends legislation this session, declaring that it was the policy of the United States to increase the amount of silver monetary stocks with the ultimate objective of maintaining one-fourth monetary value in silver, three-fourths gold and directing the executive to make silver purchases accordingly.

The President also seeks authority to take over the present surpluses of silver in the country not required for industrial uses and opines that world-wide bimetallic agreement will constitute the ultimate solution of silver problem.—Reuter.

50 P. C. Tax On Profits?

The President opines, the success of the London Conference in reaching an international agreement on silver makes a further agreement worth seeking. He says, conditions for progress in this direction are never favourable for over half a century.

It is revealed, President Roosevelt had already begun negotiations with the neighbouring countries in regard to the use of both silver and gold preferably on a co-ordinated basis as a standard monetary value. The President proposes a tax of atleast 50 per cent. on profits from dealings in silver and stipulates that payments on silver purchases to build up the necessary reserve should be limited to 50 cents. an ounce as far as domestic metal is concerned.

Legislation implementing President's proposals are ready for introduction and swift passage is expected.

In connection with reference to the negotiations with the neighbouring countries, it is recalled Professor Rogers has been to China several weeks reporting regularly to Mr. Morgenthau about the silver situation there and proceeding shortly to Japan to make silver survey.—Reuter's Special.

CONSPIRACY TO PUSH INDIA OFF WHITE METAL?

KARACHI, May 21.

Sir Montague Webb who only recently sent a cablegram to President Roosevelt in connection with the free mintage of silver, has issued the following statement to the Press:—

"There is a talk of Great Britain making another 'token' payment next month to the U.S.A. in silver. India should be keenly on her guard, lest another twenty millions of her precious monetary metals are quietly removed without her permission, and then not properly paid for.

"Last year, it will be recalled, in pursuance of the Hilton-Young policy of monetary restriction and silver demonetisation, 20,000,000 ounces of India's silver were without the Indian Legislature's permission, quickly shipped to the United States, under arrangement with the British Government. But when, last year, the U.S.A. generously accepted 20,000,000 ounces of silver from Great Britain as a 'token' payment towards Britain's Liabilities to the U.S.A. President Roosevelt credited Great Britain with the same fifty pence per ounce that India had been compelled (by her own default) to pay to U.S.A. for the silver in 1918/19.

BRITAIN'S BARGAIN.

"But Great Britain only credited India with 20 and 7/16 pence per ounce which was of course more than the current market rate at the time. But why was India not credited with the full 50 pence per ounce that she had paid?

PAPER MONEY CONSPIRACY.

"Therefore, it is of vital importance that, if England makes a 'token' payment in silver to the U.S.A. next month, she does not do so, by withdrawing precious metal from the working of the Reserve Bank of India Act.

The recent issue in Calcutta by the Government of three crores of rupee notes based not on silver, but on the Government of India's sterling paper balances lying (quite uselessly and unnecessarily) in London, is now secretly working to push India off silver, just as they themselves have been forced off gold) so that India with a paper currency here, based on a paper currency 'there' may be more easily controlled within the sterling (paper) area in which London money powers are working to enmesh and control the whole world.—United Press.

REVISED PERSONNEL

Sub-Committees Of Congress Parliamentary Board

CALCUTTA MEETING ON JUNE 15

NEW DELHI, May 22.

A press note issued by the Secretariat of the Congress Parliamentary Board announces the following agenda for the meeting of the Board to be held on 15th June at Calcutta:—Consideration of all matters postponed at Patna.

Consideration of proposals of Drafting Sub-committee, Finance Sub-committee and Propaganda and Publicity Sub-committee of the Board. Consideration of personnel and draft rules of Selection Board.

Following is the revised personnel of the various sub-committees.

Finance Sub-committee:—Dr. Ansari, Pandit Malaviya, Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, Mr. Muthuranga Mudaliar and Mr. Khaliquzzaman.

Propaganda and Publicity Sub-committee:—Pandit Malaviya, Dr. B. C. Roy, Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, Mr. Satyamurti, Mr. Asafali, Mr. K. M. Munshi, Mr. Sriprakas, Mr. J. C. Gupta, Mr. Sherwani and Mr. Aney

Drafting Committee:—Mr. B. R. Roy, Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, Pandit Govind Vallabh Pant and Mr. Aney.

Members of the various sub-committees have been asked to meet at Calcutta two days before the meeting of the Board for the formulating of their proposals for consideration of the meeting of the Board on June 15.—A. P.

NEW GOVERNOR OF MADRAS

SIMLA, May 22

The following communique is issued:

His Majesty the King Emperor has been pleased to approve the appointment of John Francis Ashley, Lord Erskine, M P., to be Governor of Madras in succession to His Excellency Lieutenant Colonel the Right Honourable Sir George Frederick Stanley, when the latter vacates the office.—A. P.

Erskine, Lord, John Francis Ashley, Lt. R. of O. Scots Guards M.P. (U), Weston Supermore Div of Somerset 1922-23 and since 1924. Born 26th April, 1895. He was educated at Eton Christ Church, Oxford.

He was Assistant Private Secretary (unpaid) to Rt. Hon. Walter Long (1st Lord of Admiralty) 1920-21. Also he was Parliamentary Private Secretary (unpaid) to P.M.G. 1923, Principal P. Secretary (unpaid) to Home Secretary (1924) and Asst. Government Whip in National Government, 1932).

MRS. MOTILAL IN CALCUTTA

ALLAHABAD, May 22.

Mrs. Motilal Nehru arrived from Calcutta to-day.

Mrs. Kamala Nehru interviewed said that her mother-in-law was now much better than when she went to Calcutta. Mrs. Motilal Nehru was carried from the Railway carriage to her car in an invalid's chair.

Their departure to Dehradun is not settled yet.—A. P.

Progress Of Television

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, May 22.

An important development in the promotion of television in Britain indicated by the registration of a new company in the names of Marconi—E. M. I. (Electrical and Musical Industries Limited) is the outcome of an agreement merger on equal shares basis.

The Agreement relates to high definition of television. Lord Invertorth is the chairman and Sgr. Marconi is among the directors.

There is no public issue of shares.

SIR B. B. GHOSE DEAD

Ex-Law Member Of Viceroy's Council And Ex-Judge Of Calcutta H.C.

CALCUTTA, May 22.

Sir B. B. Ghose, ex-judge of the Calcutta High Court and some time the Law Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council expired this afternoon due to heart failure at his residence at Calcutta at the age of 66.

His funeral was attended by a large number of prominent citizens. He leaves behind him two daughters and four sons.—(United Press).

LATEST DERBY BETTING

LONDON, May 22.

The following is the latest Derby betting:—

7/4 Colombo.
10/1 Windsorlad.
100/9 Umidwar (taken and offered.)
100/9 Easton.
18/1 Lozingaro (offered).
20/1 Admiral Drake (offered) 22/1 (taken).
22/1 Tiberius (offered) 25/1 (taken).
33/1 Alishah (offered) 40/1 (taken).
33/1 Valerius (offered).
40/1 Achtenan, Brestol (offered) 50/1 (taken).
40/1 Badruduil (offered).
50/1 Medieval Knight (offered) 55/1 (taken).—Reuter's Special.

STOP PRESS

Ratio With Gold

WASHINGTON, May 22.

The assumption that silver will be valued 129 cents an ounce was made by the Treasury officials in measuring the supply to be acquired in order to maintain the proposed 25/75 ratio with gold.

On this basis the Treasury need approximately 2002 million ounces against the current gold stock of 7757 million dollars. The Treasury now has approximately 690 million ounces of silver not including any which may be held in the stabilistaion fund which leave 1300 million ounces to be acquired.—Reuter's Special.

SILVER BILL IN CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, May 22.

A Bill is introduced in the Congress, providing increasing of silver stocks. It permissively authorises the President to take over the nation's monetary silver stock. It also authorises the Secretary of Treasury to purchase silver at home and abroad at such rates, times and terms as he mal deem reasonable and most advantageous to public interests.

Purchases in the domestic market are to be limited to 50 cents an ounce on stocks held on 1.5. Whenever the market-price exceeded the monetary value of the metal or when the monetary stocks are greater than 25 per cent ratio, the Secretary of the Treasury could sell silver. He would further be authorised to issue silver certificates with a face value not less than the cost of all the silver purchased and would also be authorised to investigate, regulate and prohibit the acquisition of importation, exportation and transportation of silver and penalise the violators of regulations by a fine of 10,000 dollars or 10 years' imprisonment and to issue whatever regulations he might deem fit to carry out the purposes of the Bill.—Reuter's Special.

Will Millowners Seize The Opportunity?

SELF-INTEREST DEMANDS SETTLEMENT

("CHRONICLE" SPECIAL)

This day last month the textile workers of Bombay embarked on a General Strike as a protest against the wage-cuts and ever-increasing attack on their living standards. During this one month many things have happened in the mill area which call for grave and dispassionate consideration by the members of the Millowners' Association who will be meeting to-day. No doubt the questions arising out of the strike will dominate the discussions and it is to be hoped that a realistic view of the situation will be taken in the spirit that will make an immediate and amicable settlement possible.

WORKERS' DEMANDS

The Strike Committee has corrected an obvious mistake by sending the draft demands of the workers to the Millowners' Association and, therefore, the plea of no demands being submitted to them cannot now avail. They are twenty in number and not one of them, except two or three which can only be satisfied by the Government is beyond the power of the millowners to satisfy. What should weigh with the Association in the deliberations is the fact that a month has been wasted in a terrible ordeal for the workers in whose contentment lies the prosperity of the industry on the one hand and the enormous, almost frightful, cost at which the millowners have tried without effect to break the strike. It has brought an ever increasing sympathy and support to the cause of the workers. In the face of this growing popular sympathy the millowners would be inviting irreparable damage to themselves and to the heavily protected industry. Self-interest, apart from considerations of humanity and justice demands that the Association should set up a machinery forthwith to negotiate a settlement with the Joint Strike Committee. And a settlement is possible, I have no doubt on the following basis:—

(1) Restoration of all cuts, that is, the wage level to be as it was on 1st January, 1933;
(2) No victimisation;
(3) Recognition of Trade Unions, and
(4) No Rationalisation.

Will the Millowners rise to the occasion and save the industry for which the nation has paid so dearly from ruin?

GOVERNOR'S OPPORTUNITY.

It will be recalled that to-day's meeting is the adjourned meeting of the Association. Lord Brabourne was to address the Association originally. It is not certain whether he will address them to-day. If he does, his duty is clear. Despite the fact that Government have taken a partisan attitude in the strike from the beginning, as Governor of Bombay he has his obligations to fulfil and I trust he will not let go this opportunity to assert himself in the interest of justice and humanity. He has acquainted himself with the views of the Millowners and partially at least with the case of the workers. It should not be difficult for him to set up the proper machinery by which an immediate settlement of the strike is effected and thousands of lives saved from starvation.

PEACE MOVE.

The Millowners and the Governor cannot be unaware of the move that is being made by some shareholders and piecegoods merchants to negotiate a settlement. I understand that the Strike Committee was approached in this regard and the Committee has raised no objection to any negotiations. In the view of the Committee no negotiations will be of any use as long as the Millowners' Association keep out of them. It has, however, suggested to the movers in this direction that they should try to get the original Strike Committee members to negotiate. If Government do not facilitate this by releasing them, the Committee has authorised four of its representatives with eight workers as advisers to negotiate terms, which will be considered by the Committee before final ratification. The sponsers of the move are confident that they would be able to bring round the bosses of the industry if their negotiations succeed. It is now up to the Millowners and the Government to take up this lead and end the present deadlock by an amicable and satisfactory settlement with the workers.

Patna Decisions, Distinct Gain To Swarajists

CALCUTTA, May 22.

"I am more than satisfied with what has happened at Patna," said Doctor B. C. Roy, General Secretary of the Congress Parliamentary Party Election Board, in the course of an interview to the "United Press" to-day.

WHAT A. I. C. C. ACHIEVED

Continuing Dr. Roy said:—

"As one of the conveners of the Delhi Conference, as also the Swarajists' Conference at Ranchi, I feel gratified that the A. I. C. C. not only has confirmed Gandhiji's point of view regarding the Civil Disobedience, but has also agreed to provide for a Board which, subject to the control of the Congress, will in all its work, be a practically autonomous body. This point of view was elaborated and emphasised by Mahatmaji himself, while moving the Council entry resolution.

"I do not divulge any secret when I say that the personnel of the Election Board now formed and of its office bearers has remained practically the same as Dr. Ansari and myself had decided regarding the Swaraj Party's executive.

NO RIVALRY.

"The A. I. C. C. under the advice of the Mahatma provided for practically an autonomous body to work out the Council entry programme. While this scheme removes any possibility for rivalry between the different groups of aspirants inside the Congress, it gives enough elbow room to the Board to chalk out its own line of action subject to the Congress control.

DISTINCT ADVANTAGE.

"To my mind this is a distinct advantage on the original position taken up by the Swarajists at Delhi, and at Ranchi and would prove of greater help, to those who have been anxious to end the present political stalemate in the country at the earliest possible opportunity."—United Press.

EMERGENCE OF SOCIALISM

Sure To Bring About New Orientation In Congress Politics

WHAT ZEMINDARS SHOULD DO

(From Our Correspondent)

PATNA, May 22.

Mr. Srikrishna Singh, the Bihar Congress Leader and Bihar's representative on the Congress Parliamentary Board interviewed by your correspondent on the A. I. C. C. decision said:

"I welcome the decisions of the A I C C as being the best in the prevailing circumstances. I hope those who had satisfied themselves that the Congress had become in effect a defunct organization and that all life and backbone had gone out of the Congressmen, will revise their notions in the light of the decisions arrived at having regard both to their manner and matter.

It did one's heart good to see that large sections of Congressmen refused to share the spirit of defeatism that seems to have overtaken others. I do not deprecate the programme of Council entry and all things considered in the interest of Congress solidarity as much as that of providing scope for the free play of the talent of a section of Congressmen, Gandhiji's decision in this respect was, perhaps unavoidable. In any case the official policy of the Congress having been declared he had no doubt that Congressmen as well as others in the country would see to it that the Congress is able to make good its claim to represent the national sentiment in the land.

Concluding he adds: "I would invite the attention of Zamindars friends and other representatives of vested interests to the definite emergence of Socialism at the A. I. C. C. meeting. If they are wise they will read in it the beginning of the inevitable end and act accordingly. The emergence of Socialism as a factor in Congress politics is certain to have farreaching effects on the development of political thought and activity in the country and might give altogether a new orientation to the Congress."

No Shipments Of U. S. Arms

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

WASHINGTON, May 22.

Steps to stop shipments of arms to Bolivia and Parguay have been approved by the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives after considering a letter from Senator Cordell Hull inviting this action and proclaiming United States willingness to join with other nations to this end.

Sir T. Ryan's Legacy

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, May 22.

Sir Thomas Ryan left 15413 sterling. He bequeathed everything to his wife.

Elected Councillor's Appeal Dismissed

CALCUTTA, May 22.

Mr. Justice Costello and Mr. Justice Lort Williams dismissed the appeal of Mr. Samsuddin, Ahmed, an elected Councillor, against the order of Mr. Justice Roy refusing to grant an injunction against Mr. C. C. Biswas and nine other nominated Councillors of the Calcutta Corporation pending the hearing of a suit brought by Mr. Ahmed challenging the validity of the appointment of nominated Councillors by the Local Government this year.

Their Lordships delivered judgment overruling the preliminary objection on behalf of the nominated Councillors that this appeal was incompetent but dismissed the appeal with costs as in their opinion not to grant the injunction in a case of this character would be to preserve the 'status qui'.—A. P.

TABULATED ADLETS

1 Anna Per Word

Minimum Re. 1

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.—The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under: "Box No.— The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

8. MATRIMONIAL.

Government official holding lucrative post, age 32, of social standing and recognised literary abilities wishes to meet a lady with a view to marriage. Can be a widow. No caste restrictions. Dowry would be a mutual advantage. Only serious persons need apply. Replies in confidence. Box No. 2401, "Bombay Chronicle".

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted by the Tropical Insurance Co. Ltd., Secretary for Bombay Branch. Salary Rs. 200|300 according to abilities plus travelling and all office expenses. Applicants capable of securing sound organisation and guaranteed business and willing to deposit cash security Rs. 2,000|3,000 need only apply to Head Office, P.O. Box 130, Delhi. (8416).

Wanted.—(1) Lady Surgeon—for Lady Butler Hospital on Rs. 125-5-200 with free quarters. Apply stating age, qualifications and nationality. (2) Assistant Forest Officer on Rs. 60-5-100 p.m. with T. A. according to State Rules. Dehra Dun or Coimbatore trained will be preferred. State age and qualifications with past experience if any. Applications should reach the undersigned by the 20th June at the latest. (Sd.) Raja Chakradhar Singh, Ruling Chief, Raigarh State, Raigarh, B. N. Rly. Dated the 18th May, 1934. (8425).

Rs. 300 per month. Apply with postage immediately to: Tata Indian Institute, Vizianagram City. (2417).

Wanted — Influential Advertisement Canvassers for an important monthly magazine on commission basis. Reply Box No. 107, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted—A B.A., strong in English and Mathematics to teach Upper Classes in the High School. Apply stating salary expected. C. S. Butala, Secretary, Modasa Education Society, Modasa. (8411)

Wanted by the Tropical Insurance Co. Ltd. Secretary for Branch to be established at Hubli. Salary Rs. 150|200 according to abilities plus travelling and all office expenses. Applicants capable of securing sound organisation and guaranteed business and willing to deposit cash security up to Rs. 2,000 need only apply to Head Office, P.O. Box 130, Delhi. (8415)

Applications with testimonials stating age, experience and minimum salary expected, are invited for the posts of (1) Professor (or Lecturer) of English, (2) Professor (or Lecturer) of History and Economics, (3) Professor (or Lecturer) of Persian and Urdu, and (4) Demonstrator in Physics for the M.T.B. College, Surat; they should reach the Principal on or before 5th June. At least a high Second Class at the M.A. is necessary for the first three posts. Appointments will be till 31st March, 1935, at least in the first instance. (8340).

9. SITUATION VACANT.

Wanted private teacher any caste to teach students from 3rd to 6th standard with French. Apply Box No. 2429, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted an experienced Gujarati Graduate for Head Master's Post in Jafarabad High School. B.T. or S.T.C. preferred and a graduate teacher strong in English. Apply, Secretary, C|o Post Box 5012, Bombay 9. (2425).

12. TO BE LET.

Poona Season—To let Large commodious bunglow, Bombay Road. All modern conveniences, spacious garden fully furnished. For vegetarian Hindus only. Apply Lady Laxmibai Jugmohandas, "Shree Nivas" Nepean Sea Road, Bombay, or Savaksha Sorabji Nagarwala, Sangum No. 1, Bombay Road, Poona. (2424).

To let furnished Bungalow at Varsova, facing the sea, with all conveniences including two bed rooms with bath and lavatory attached. Moderate rent. Apply Mr Dalal, Khorshed Lodge, Versova.

14. HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

Airy, bright, up-to-date flats at Altamont Road, Cumballa Hill, newly painted, all modern convenience including garage. Moderate rent. Apply Box 108, "Bombay Chronicle."

31. MOTORCARS FOR SALE

Reliable and carefully used private cars of best makers are for sale. Recent models and cheap in price. Apply Box No. 106, "Bombay Chronicle."

44. MEDICAL.

Ankhi Khoosh Eye Drop, guaranteed cure for Ophthalmia (Conjunctivitis) and eye troubles in infants and old. A boon for students, travellers, cinema goers. Recommended by All India Blind Relief Association. At Kemp & Co., Akbarally, Popular Pharmacy, Perry & Co., Thomson & Taylor, etc. 7796A

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Wanted candidates to qualify Sub-Engineers, Overseers, P. W. Inspectors through correspondence instruction. British India Technical College, Sukkur (Sind). (2418)

Calcutta Dental College and Hospital, 249|B, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta—Offers a three-years' course in Dentistry, leading to the Diploma of the College. Next session begins on July 1. For prospectus apply to Dr. R. Ahmed, D.D.S., F.I.C.D., Principal. 2324.

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Wanted—For "School for Electricians," Ludhiana (Govt. Recognised), students of every qualifications. Course one year. Prospectus Free. Principal. (2428).

Wanted Students.—No matter where you live, you can become Accountant for Government, Railway, Mercantile services. Splendid Prospects. Best Postal Tuition. Prospectus free from Registrar, India School of Accountancy, Post Box 2020, Calcutta (2261).

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES

Excellent Small-loans Facilities for families. Consult the Dwarkabai Memorial Savings and Loans Office, Nowroji Street, Thakurdwar. (2419)

99. MACHINERY FOR SALE

For Sale one No. 110 Anglo-American High Rolls for seed crushing with five rolls of 16" x 48". Mehilal Ice Factory and Oil Mills, Chandausi. (2412).

73. AGENTS WANTED.

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition, particularly at the following places:—

Balsar	Broach	Baroda
Borivli	Bhusaval	Dahod
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Dhanu Road	Golvad	Karjat
Kasara	Lonavla	Manmad
Matheran	Neral	Navsari
Nasik	Sholapur	Virar

Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions, particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkas, Sd. Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur, Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar, Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot, Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra, Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer, Harda, Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi Simla, Wardha-Castle, Rock Arvi, Ellichpur, Hingangnat, Kamptee, Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni, Nellore, Gwalior, Mhow Sangli, Satara. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle", Co., Ltd., P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

Wanted 6 Sub-Agents on salary of Rs. 50, able to sell our teas. Deposit Rs. 50 essential. Apply immediately to Box No. 2427, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted influential agents having connection with mills and factories to sell our 40-years' standing gold medal boiler composition, textile requirements and lubricating oils, etc. Terms liberal. Bonafide parties apply. Post Box 610, Bombay. (8428).

Wanted experienced and influential agents, possessing organising capacity throughout India on commission basis. For particulars apply to P. O. Box 322, G.P.O.

Wanted Agents and Canvassers in all parts of India by an established Insurance Company. Low rates and liberal terms. Apply stating experience to Box No. 109, "Bombay Chronicle."

103. LIVE STOCK

Jersey Black Giants are laying wonderfully enormous sized eggs. A trio arrived from England just last December is offered at a great sacrifice. Other Breeds of English and American Poultry also going at greatly reduced prices on account of off season. Leghorns, Minorcas, Australorps, Rhode Island Reds, Barred Plymouth Rocks and beautiful little Bantam fowls are fully described in our Clearance Circular. Send to-day for a Free copy. The Asian Poultry Farm, No. 11, Connaught Road, Poona.

140. NEEDLEWORK.

Tailoring—Get your clothes made by an experienced cutter on the latest style. Our rates defy competition. Jimmy & Co., Empire Mahal, Dadar Tram Terminus.

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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4th and Subsequent Insertions	.... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED for the information of General Public that copies of the Water Charges Rules as sanctioned by the Standing Committee for the year 1934-35 are now available for sale in the office of the Hydraulic Engineer, Improvement Trust Building, Napier Road, at annas 2|- per copy.

I. H. TAUNTON,
Ag: Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Bombay, 19th May, 1934.
8430

BHAVNAGAR PORT DEPARTMENT

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED not later than 31-5-34 for the temporary post of second pilot on the grade of Rs. 250|15-1|350 plus Rs. 60 house and conveyance allowance.

In addition, a fee of Rs. 30 per vessel piloted will be paid to the pilot upto a maximum of Rs. 4,800 per year and in no case should the pilot receive less than Rs. 3,000 per annum in addition to his salary.

Applicants should state the date of issue of their certificates and submit a list of the posts they have held.

J. JOHNSTON,
Port Officer.
Bhavnagar State.
Port Office, Bhavnagar.
Dated 14-5-34
8400

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India,

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of PICHU PADMANABHA IYER, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at the time of his death at Krishna Bhuwan, King's Circle, Matunga late Assistant Editor of "The Times of India."....Deceased.

PARVATI AMMAL, widow of Pichu Padmanabha Iyer, the deceased abovenamed of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Dr. Naik's Bungalow, King's Circle Matunga ..... Petitioner.

ALL persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Twenty-first day of May in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty-four and in the twenty-fifth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) H. V. VAKIL,
For Prothonotary and Senior Master.

(Sd.) J. H. MAJMUDAR.
The 21st day of May, 1934.
Messrs. MAZAGONWALLA & CO., Petitioner's Attorneys.
8433

Public Notices

ANNOUNCEMENT.

B.Y.L. NAIR HOSPITAL DENTAL COLLEGE, BOMBAY 8.

Second Annual Session Opens on JUNE 11TH, 1934.

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Horniman Case Again Postponed

"I Am Prepared To Justify My Statements"

Horniman Says "Applicataion For Postponement Is Frivolous"

VALIDITY OF WARRANT CHALLENGED

The very large attendance in the Court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Tuesday morning reflected the interest evinced by the public in the case in which Mr B. G. Horniman and 123 others stand charged with being found in Old Sutta Gulli for the purpose of gaming.

Mr. Horniman and many others of the accused protested against the adjournment of the case. The Magistrate, however, held that the police must be given "reasonable time" to complete their investigations and again postponed the case to June 9.

"Frivolous Application."

Opposing the police application which he characterised as frivolous Mr. B. G. Horniman said that the police had had 24 days to complete their inquiries. He maintained that they had had enough time to go through all the material evidence in the case and a further postponment would be an agony and strain on the large number of accused who were concerned in the case.

"This is a very serious matter," he continued, "where people have been arrested on a public thoroughfare and the police are either too lazy to carry on their investigations or they have no material upon which to base the case, but have their own reasons for prolonging it."

"The same officer who came here without a warrant, has the audacity to apply for a further extension of time without disclosing to the court the nature of the investigations he has so far made." "I am not making these allegations" said Mr. Horniman, "merely in the air but with a proper sense of responsibility and everything that I say I am prepared to justify if I am called upon to do so."

Enquiries Incomplete.

Deputy Inspector Karnik, the investigating Officer in the case, in making the application stated that there were 20 to 30 note books and 31 betting slips seized during the raid. Many of the note books were found on the ground and in some of them cards of the Indo-Foreign Cotton Association were found. Inquiries had therefore to be made and he asked for 14 days' time.

Magistrate: You have not finished examining those books yet.

Mr. Karnik: Some of the accused had thrown the note books when they were arrested and therefore the identity of the persons has to be established.

Magistrate: Do you think you will be able to complete your inquiries if 14 days are given?

Validity Of Warrant.

Mr. Karnik: I am not in a position to say that.

Mr. Horniman thereupon raised the issue of the validity of the warrant. He said that this question must be decided first before the application for an adjournment could be granted. There were two grounds on which the whole of these proceedings would be vitiated. Firstly the warrant was worded in a general and vague manner and did not conform to the provisions of the law; secondly, the warrant was not shown to the accused when demanded at the time of the arrest. He submitted that the wording of the warrant did not particularise or fix upon any definite area. There appeared on the warrant a statement "and about 15 feet towards the gate." The word "about 15 feet," he said might mean anything. It might be, he said, that the persons who were arrested were found about 16 or 17 feet away as in the case of a photographer who was arrested.

"If this warrant were held to be valid" said Mr. Horniman "the whole city of Bombay would be unsafe for pedestrians because the police could arrest anyone, anywhere at any time."

"Vague and Indefinite."

Mr. Fazal Khairaz in support of the contention raised by Mr. Horniman regarding the validity of the warrant said that the Old Sutta Gully had two entrances and it was not mentioned from which entrance the police were to enter and raid the place. Similarly it did not say from which entrance 15 feet should be counted nor did it say with which junction and from which particular point the raid was to be carried. The language of the warrant was so vague and indefinite that he asked the Magsitrate whether in his own mind he was satisfied with the language used in it.

A sketch of the Old Sutta Gully was produced by Deputy Inspector Karnik and Mr. Horniman objected, saying it had not been drawn by a certified surveyor. He added: I am not inclined to trust a sketch drawn by an officer who has such a bad memory that he came to the court without a warrant" (Laughter).

HIGH COURT RULING.

The Magistrate after hearing the arguments on the validity of the warrant said that the contentions raised by Mr. Horniman and Mr. Khairaz might be correct but there was a High Court ruling which if it applied to this case....

Mr. Horniman interrupting said the ruling to which the Magistrate referred did not apply in this case and if he had thought it was going to be raised he would have produced it himself.

The Magistrate continuing said he must give an opportunity to the police to lead evidence before he passed final orders on the legality of the warrant.

There was some discussion at the end about the papers seized in the search and Mr. Khairaz, on behalf of accused No. 2, Mr. Raghavan, said he wanted to say frankly that his client did not trust the papers taken from him by the police, because he believed this case was a huge piece of chicanery on the part of the police.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL

Deputy Inspector Karnik stepped into the witness box and applied for an adjournment of the case as the inquiries were yet incomplete.

Mr. Horniman said that he could not hear a word of what the Inspector was addressing the Court while the Interpretor was at the same time calling out the names of the accused.

The Magistrate said that the officer was applying for an adjournment but an opportunity would be given to all to have their say in the matter. The Magistrate added that for the convenience of the accused he proposed that next time benches should be provided for the accused.

Mr. Horniman: Your Worship I am not much interested in that. I stood for an hour and a half last time and can stand for several hours again. But I should like to know what the reference to the next time means.

The Magistrate: I mean that when the case goes on all these people should not be made to stand the whole time. I want to accommodate them but I have no chairs.

The Court room was so crowded that the Magistrate asked some of the pleaders to make room for the accused.

Mr. Karnik making his application for an extension of time said that the investigations were not complete.

Magistrate: How many documents have you found?

Mr. Karnik: There are about 20 to 30 Note books and 27 betting slips to be examined.

Magistrate: Have you not finished your investigations yet?

Mr. Karnik: I want to go through the books. Some of them are in the Marwari characters and in some of the note books that were found on the ground, there were name cards of the Indo-Foreign Cotton Association. Inquiries have therefore to be made and I want at least 14 days time.

"Frivolous Application."

Mr. Horniman: I protest very strongly against this application. These arrests were made on April 28th and the first remand was granted by the Third Presidency Magistrate on May 1 when seven days remand was granted. The Police then came up before your Worship on May 8 and applied for a further remand.

Mr. Karnik: No the first remand was before Your Worship on the 8th.

Mr. Horniman: This Officer may be asked to keep quiet while I am speaking, I am quite correct when I say that the first remand was taken on May 1st before the 3rd Presidency Magistrate. In all 24 days have passed since the Police carried out the raid. The same Officer who came here without a warrant, now has the audacity to appear in the witness box and to say that he has 20/30 Note Books and 31 betting slips to go through and asks the Court to believe that 24 days was not enough for the Police to examine this vast mass of evidence. On the ground that the Police had not gone through the documents even during such a length of time as 24 days, alone the application ought to fail.

"I say deliberately that this is a frivolous application made because the Police have no case, and I am right in saying so, against a very large number of the accused They should therefore have made an application for the discharge of those against whom there was no evidence at all instead of making the present application. It is a very serious matter, that in what is actually to a public thoroughfare, 125 people should have been arrested and dragged to this Court and made to go through the agony and strain of such lengthy proceedings. The only reason for this application is because the Police were too lazy to carry out proper investigations or they have their own reasons for not doing so."

Prepared To Justify.

"I am not making these statements merely in the air, but with a proper sense of responsibility and I am prepared to justify them when called upon to do so."

Dr. Daruwalla appearing on behalf of two accused also opposed the application for the adjournment.

He said it would be a travesty of justice if an adjournment was granted on such flimsy grounds. The Police ought to be vigilant and should not hold up the case thereby putting so many people into such hardship. Dr. Daruvalla test and support the proest raised by Mr. Horniman.

Mr. Fazl Khairaz, on behalf of the second accused, endorsed what Mr. Horniman had urged...

"Basis Of Case Bad."

Mr. Horniman, at this stage addressing the Magistrate said that as an opportunity might not arise again he insisted to bring to the notice of the Court two important points.

He challenged the validity of the warrant and said that if the warrant was bad in law the whole basis of the prosecution would collapse. "I therefore, want to ask Your Worship, to decide this issue before granting the remand application. "The other point was' he said, that at the time of the arrest, in spite of the request to do so, the warrant was not shown to him and as far as he knew the warrant was not shown to any other accused.. It has been clearly laid down that where the substance of the warrant has not been communicated to the accused and the warrant not shown to him, when requested such an arrest becomes unlawful and the proceedings become vitiated.

Mr. Horniman also stated that he had strong doubts that the warrant which had been sent for and produced in Court was the same warrant that had been executed on that day.

"Your Worship, will remember that the warrant had to be sent for, when this Officer appeared in Court on the last occasion. After all we do not know where he went and from where he brought it."

Mistry Causes Stir

Mr. Framji Cursetji Mistry, one of the accused, caused a stir in Court when in a loud tone he complained of the rough handling he had received at the hands of the Police on the night of the raid. Here is my witness he said, producing his hat which had a mark on it. This is caused by a Police lathi.

He asked the Magistrate to inquire of the Police Officer why not a single Bookie had been arrested. Only punters had been arrested, he stated, and it was very strange that chits should have been found with the bookies and not the punters. He also lodged a complaint with the Magistrate that his Office diary had been seized by the Police. "I am so much harrassed without this diary, that my blood boils. And I shall hold the Police responsible for the losses I have incurred during the last fifteen days."

Mr. Fazal Khairaz supported Mr. Horniman in his protest against the adjournment and said that the protest was not a humble one as stated by Dr. Daruvalla.

He contended that the arrest could not be lawful if the warrant on the strength of which the raid was carried out was found to be invalid. He questioned the validity of the warrant.

The Magistrate said that he was prepared to hear arguments as to the legality of the warrant. But he understood from Mr. Horniman that there was some doubt as to whether this was the warrant that was executed.

Mr. Horniman said that that was a secondary point raised by him, but the question of the validity or otherwise of the warrant was the first issue.

Allegation Against Police.

Mr. Vyas on behalf of accused No. 106, a Photographer, said that at the time of the raid his client was in his shop when a constable sent by Havildar Tawde, came and took him by the scruff of his neck to the Old Satta Gully. He alleged that Havildar Tawde had a grudge against his client and had therefore told the constable to go and fetch him from wherever he was.

Mr. Karnik: It is very strange that these allegations are being made only to-day.

Mr. Vyas: My client wanted to see the warrant and instead of being shown the warrant he was given a lathi blow.

Legality Of Warrant

Mr. Horniman then argued the legality of the warrant. He stated that the warrant described the premises to be raided as "Old Sutta Gully up to the gate of Indo Foreign Cotton Association and about 15 feet towards the small gate leading towards Vithalwadi and with its junction with Sheikh Menon Street." In the first place he did not know what exactly was meant by the whole wording of the warrant.

The Magistrate suggested that Mr Karnik should draw a sketch of the place. Mr. Karnik produced a sketch.

Mr Horniman objected to the sketch saying that it had not been drawn by a surveyor.

Mr. Horniman then gave a graphic description of the boundaries of the Old Sutta Gully and asked the Court whether it was possible to apply this warrant to any portion of it without specifically mentioning it. There was no mention in this warrant of any specific spot or area. The wording was such that "about 15 feet away" and "towards the gate" might all be onstrued in any manner. The warrant to be legal, in the words of Mr. Velinker, should describe the premises to be raided with particularity and certainty. But the terms of the present warrant were vague and general.

He also stated that the area in which the raid was carried out was a public thoroughfare and there were no less than 8 buildings owned by 8 different persons, the ground floors of which were tenanted by shops of various descriptions. People passed in and out of this place either marketing or going to their homes on some legitimate business. If therefore this warrant was to be held valid it would be a very serious matter and it would affect the whole city of Bombay and no pedestrian would be safe.

Mr. Horniman also pointed out a serious ommission in the warrant. Generally, he said, as it would have been the experience of the court, the name of the keeper of the gaming house, would be mentioned in a warrant of this kind. In this warrant there was no mention of any name of any individual at all. He assumed that if a gaming house was to be raided the police would be given information as to who was the keeper of the gaming house. But in this case the informant on whose testimony the warrant was issued had not disclosed the name or names of the keepers of the gaming house or houses

Mr. Horniman further said that in this case the police rushed into the public thoroughfare and drove into their cordon several people who were on the street.

Mr. Khairaz asked the Magistrate whether he was satisfied in his own mind that the wording of the warrant was clear and unambiguous. He pointed out that the Sutta Gulli had two entrances and it was not mentioned in the warrant from which direction the raid was to be carried out by the police. The 15 feet area mentioned also was very vague Was it from the gate of the Indo-Foreign Cotton Association or from which entrance, he asked. The wording was so vague and indefinite that it would be dangerous for the court to create a precedent by holding the warrant legal.

"Stupendous Chicanery"

On behalf of his client, the second accused, Mr. S. Raghavan, counsel said, that his client has strong misgivings in his mind that if a long adjournment was granted evidence would be concocted against him. "I would lay my cards on the table and say that my client believes that this raid was a stupendous piece chichanery on the part of the police. My client is a respectable person and a versatile young man and his fear is that evidence may be concocted against him. He did not trust the Police.

Magistrate: I hope he hasn't got grudge against me. (Laughter)

Mr. Khairaz: Most certainly not, Your Worship.

The Magistrate asked Mr. Karnik for the panchanama and pointed out that on the person of Mr. Horniman a fountain pen, two G.C. notes of Rs. 10 each and a few rupees were found and on the person of Mr. Raghavan Rs. 53-12 and two papers with English writings were found.

Mr. Fazl Khairaz, Bar-at-Law, instructed by Mr. E. J. Biem, Advocate, appeared for the second accused Mr. S. Raghavan. Other accused were represented by Dr. Daruwala, LL.D., Mr. Cheishankar Vyas, B.A., LL.B. and Mr. G. Birde.

The Magistrate then postponed the case to June 9.

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FATAL ACCIDENT SEQUEL

South African Jockey Fined For Careless Driving

Following a fatal accident on the Barnett by-pass, George William Nicoll, the well-known South African jockey, was summoned at Hatfield, Herts for driving a motor-car without due care and attention, and with driving in a dangerous manner.

It was stated that Nicoll was returning from London about midnight, on April 3, when he struck a cyclist, Harold George Tofts, of Letchworth, from behind. It was alleged that Tofts was carried 190 feet.

Nicoll stated that he had a good driving record both in this country and in South Africa. He did not see the cyclist owing to the dazzling headlights of another car.

A fine of £15 and cost was imposed on the first summons, but the altetrnative summons was dismissed.

Experiments With Vitamin B1

Several grams of Vitamin B1 one of the rarest and most elusive of biochemical substances, have been extracted in the last few months from rice bran by a new process devised by Robert R. Williams, head of the chemical research department the Bell Telephone Laboratories in New York, according to the "Literary Digest". Vitamin B1 has been obtained in pure, or nearly pure form before, but in such minute quantities that biological experiments were impossible. Mr. Williams has been able to produce it in "quantity"; a total of nearly a tablesspoonful to date.

This achievement became known recently when R. E. Waterman and Miss Marion Ammerman, associates of Dr. Williams, reported beforte the American Federation of Biological Societies that they were feeding controlled diets containing quantities of Vitamin B1 to rats, the chief result so far being to increase the growth of the animals.

Lack of Vitamin B1 causes the disease beri-beri, common among oriental peoples who love on polished rice. The curious thing about this is that the bran, which they throw away, is probably the richest source of the vitamin. Dr. Williams says there are about twenty parts of the vitamin in 1,000,000 of the bran. The amount included in the diet of the average American is about one part in a million; probably not enough.

AROUND THE COURTS

An unknown Muslim was knocked down by a tram car on Monday evening. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he succumbed to his injuries.

* * * *

On Sunday morning a Bhaya aged about 35 was found lying in an unconscious state at the junction of Shephard Road and Victoria Gardens Road from where he was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he died later. The cause of death is not known.

* * * *

Kastubai Gesulal a Hindu woman aged 35 years fell down from the Third floor of a building at Bhendi Bazzar on Monday morning when her skull was fractured. She was removed to the J. J. Hospital where she died later on. Death due to accidental fall was the Coroner's verdict to-day at the inquest.

Hyderabad City Fathers Threatened

SIND COMMISSIONER AND C. D. MOVEMENT

Expects Medical Officer To Give Undertaking Not To Participate

HYDERABAD (Sind), May 20.

The Commissioner in Sind has threatened the local Municipality with withdrawal of the Government grant of Rs. 6,000 per annum to the health department unless a proper undertaking is taken by the Municipality from Dr. Chimnadas (medical officer, municipal tuberculosis dispensary) that the latter would not take part in Civil Disobedience or unlawful activities.

SEQUEL TO C. D. M.

The facts of the case are that the doctor had taken leave for one year and shortly after, was convicted to six months' rigorous imprisonment for Civil Disobedience activities during the last non-co-operation days. After his release, he rejoined his duties giving an undertaking to the then Municipal Chairman that he "Had no intention of taking part in unlawful activities."

Subsequently, the Government asked the municipality to frame rules regarding the reinstatement in municipal service, or persons convicted for C. D. activities These have been framed.

A MONTH'S NOTICE

While the Government consider that the undertaking of the doctor is no undertaking at all, the Municipality's legal adviser opines that the rules framed cannot be made applicable in this case as they were made after the doctor's reinstatement, and as such the municipality will be involving in a legal liability by enforcing the said rules. The Government have therefore given a month's notice to the Municipality to decide definitely.

"CANNOT FOREGO GRANT"

This question has been discussed in the municipal council several times and a lengthy correspondence has passed between the Municipality the Collector, the Commissioner and the Secretariat. The Municipality (some councillsors) view the attitude of the Government as harrassing while another section feels that since Dr. Chimnadas has already given 'some' undertaking, he should be made to give a 'full' undertaking according to Government's wishes as the Municipality can ill afford to forego the grant or incur the 'displeasure' of the Government.—A.P.

MODERN MUSICHALL MAGICIANS

Sawing a horse in half is not so difficult as it sounds. Certainly Mr. Horace Goldin makes it look quite easy in his famous illusion, writes a reviewer in "John O' London's Weekly." Many people will remember the large horse box, standing on four short legs in the middle of the stage. The horse is brought on, walks into the box, and the door is closed. Two men, using a double-handed saw, cut through the centre of the box—and all the time the horse's head and tail are in full view of the audience. Needless to say, the horse emerges in one piece. In 'A Magician's Swan Song" (Long, 12s. 6d.) Mr. Will Goldston, the founder of the Magician's Club, tells us how it is done:—

"Obviously the first thing to do is to get the horse out of the way of the saw, and this is managed by the "horse container" in the box. When entering the box the horse steps at once into the "container," which is then lowered into the floor of the box by means of two cables passing through the stage at the back of the box. If the front of the box were then removed the box could be shown empty.

A dummy head and tail, which move into position when wanted and disappear when the horse makes its final appearance—and there you are!"

NEARLY A SUICIDE

Mr. Goldin once nearly drove a man to suicide with one of his tricks. The unfortunate saw the performance in a music-hall—and it got on his mind:—

"Every night during Goldin's two weeks' stay in the town the man accosted him near the theatre and begged to be told the secret. It was obvious to Goldin that the man was not lying when he said he could get no sleep. His face was haggard and his eyes were red. One night towards the end of the fortnight, the man said he would shoot himself if he were not told how the trick was done. Becoming rather alarmed, Goldin saw the manager of the theatre, and, with a feeling of pity for the man, asked permission to reveal the secret. This permission the manager refused to give. The man did not carry out his threat to commit suicide, and, later Goldin lerned the illusion ceased to be an obsession with him

Many of Mr. Goldin's best efforts, says Mr. Goldston, have been inspired,

"by what I can best describe as a sore of psychic trance. In this state, Goldin actually sees a new illusion performed. Later he makes notes on the performance, and sits down to think out a feasible method by which the effect was obtained. He is, I believe, the first magician openly to admit he has obtained practical help in his work from an agency which, if not spiritual, savours of the supernatural."

THE "HAUNTED ROOM."

One of Mr. Goldston's own illusions was known as the 'Black Art." On the darkened stage was a smaller stage, with furniture painted white and walls heavily draped in black velvet. In this "haunted room" a white magic wand would glide into Mr. Goldston's hand, tables and chair float about in mid-air, and other strange "manifestations" occur:—

"What was the secret? Simply this. The furniture was moved by one of my assistants, who was dressed entirely in black from head to foot, with his face covered by a black mask. In this attire my man could walk about the stage completely unseen by the audience, the background of black velvet making him invisible."

Things like vases could be kept in black bags until the time for them to "appear."

After a performance in the North a Scotsman came round and asked Mr. Goldston whether he would sell the secret of this trick. He even agreed to a price of £250, and produced the mony So Mr. Goldston explained:—

No portrait painter, however skilled could have captured the strange expressions which fitted over the stranger's face. He did not say a word, but flopped down on a chair open-mouthed and completely dismayed at the ridiculous simplicity of the explanation. The first thing he did when he recovered himself was to demand his money back, but I did not see eye to eye with him in this. He offered to pay me for the secret of the famous illusion; I had accepted the offer and fulfilled my part of the bargain. I saw no reason why he should have for nothing something he, a rich man, desired so strongly to possess—the secret of the 'Black Art.'"

UNAMBITIOUS MASKELYN/.

Maskelyne is probably the best-known name in the world of "magic"—but it might have been forgotten years ago. When John Nevil Maskelyne

"came to London in 1873 he had no idea of staying in London. He thought that if he could manage to scrap through a short season he would then be able to return to his provincial tours with the attraction of "From the London principal halls" to put on his programmes and posters. With the exception of one or two tours in the provinces he stayed in London for the rest of his life.'

The "Vanishing Lady" illusion, performed at the old Egyptian Hall, mystified people all over the world. Yet it was absurdly simple, according to Mr. Goldston:—

"A lady sat on a chair which was placed on a carpet in the centre of the stage. The performer threw a large sheet over the lady, and for a few moments she was completely hidden. Then the performer snatched the sheet away. The chair was empty!

The seat of the chair was hinged at the back. The carpet had a trap neatly cut in it. The sheet thrown over the lady was really double, and it contained a wide frame to give the audience the impression that the lady was still in the chair, when, as a matter of fact, she had released the seat in the chair and had descended through the trap in the stage. I doubt very much if the illusion, presented in the original way, would deceive a schoolboy nowadays."

AIR RACE TO AUSTRALIA

Kingsford-Smith Will Fly In U. S. 'Plane

News that Sir Charles Kingsford-Smith, Australia's "ace" pilot, has decided to enter an American machine in the forthcoming air race from England to Sydney has come as a surprise in British flying circles.

Sir Charles is reported to have stated that he reluctantly came to the decision that British manufacturers are behind the Americans at the moment in the construction of high-speed, long-range types.

This is due to the fact that the American manufacturer has to design and construct machines for mail and passenger carrying across the great continent. There is no demand for such aeroplanes in this country at the moment.

Imperial Airways, which is the only company flying along great distances, has so far gone in for comfort rather than speed, which is a policy contrary to that of the Americans.

THE DECIDING FACTOR.

Should a British machine fail to win this race the prestige of British commercial aeroplanes will drop considerably abroad, and this will be at a time when small European countrie are trying out all types of foreign aeroplanes in order to place orders.

At the moment, France, Germany, Belgium, Holland and Switzerland are purchasing and arranging to purchase under licence the leading type of American high-speed, long-distance commercial aeroplanes.

The most popular American machine at the moment is the Lockheed-Electra, which carries ten passengers, and has a top speed of 215 miles per hour.

The Lockheed-Altair, the type which Sir Charles Kingsford-Smith has decided to fly, will have a speed in the region of 230 miles per hour, and a possible range of 2,000 miles.

This machine, in the capable hands of probably the best pilot in the race along this special route to Australia, will, no doubt, take a lot of beating provided the engines stay the course, which will be the deciding factor in this long and strenuous race.

JUBBULPORE TENNIS TOURNEY

JUBBULPORE, May 21.

The concluding games in the Royal Corps of Signals Tennis Championships were productive of a high standard of play, and keen competition. In the final of the Men's Handicap Doubles, a great duel was witnessed between Capt. Nicholls and Sig. Tyler and Sig. Nelson and 31 games being necessary before Capt. Nicholls and Sig. Tyler could claim the victory.

In the Mixed Handicap Doubles, Mrs. Murphy and Sig. Tindall triumphed fairly comfortably over Mrs. Fishwick and Sgt. Bramwell, and in the Men's Handicap Singles, Sig. Worley, after offering little resistance in the first set, made a great fight for it in the second before he lost it at 8—6. Mrs. Paton distributed the trophies. The following are the concluding results:—

MIXED HANDICAP DOUBLES: (Final)—Mrs. Murphy and Sig. Tindall (+ 30|3) beat Mrs. Fishwick and Sgt. Bramwell (+ 6—1, 6—3).

MEN'S HANDICAP DOUBLES: (Semi-final)—Capt. Nicholls and Sig. Tyler (+ 15|3) beat Capt. Pavey and L|Cpl. Marshall (+ 3|6), 7—5, 6—3.

Sig. Nelson and Sig. Trail (+30) beat Sig. Haig and Sig. Davidson (+ 30) 6—3, 6—0.

(Final)—Capt. Nicholls and Sig. Tyler (+ 15|3) beat Sig. Nelson and Sig. Trail (+ 30) 6—3, 6—0.

MEN'S HANDICAP SINGLES: (Semi-final)—L|Cpl. Roberts (—3-60) beat Sig. Nelson (— 3|6) 9—7, 6—1.

Sig. Worley (Scr.) beat Sig. Trail (+ 30) 6—4, 8—6.

(Final)—L|Cpl. Roberts (—3|6) beat Sig. Worley (— 3|6) 6—2, 8—6.—United Press.

WRESTLING IN BOMBAY

Nijam To Fight Sohan Singh At Opera House

A Grand Wrestling Tournament will be held under the auspices of the Indian Athletic League at 9-30 p.m. on Wednesday (to-day) at the Royal Opera House. Rao Bahadur Ragrunathrao Tawde will preside. The Deccan champion Venkappa Burude, who is due in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Wednesday, will challenge Pailwan Gunga, champion of India on the stage at the Royal Opera House before the tournament begins.

One of the principal contests will be between Nijam, champion of Amritsar and Sohansingh, Ganga's sparring partner. The rates of admission are very low and a large crowd is expected.

FOOTBALL IN CALCUTTA

The two referee scheme is to have another trial in Calcutta. This decision was made at a meeting of the I.F.A. Council at the C.F.C. tent, with Mr T H Elderton in the chair.

From Monday onwards two referees will supervise all those games in which civilian teams are engaged. When military teams play there will be one referee only.

This latter decision has been made because the Army Sports Control Board is against the two referee scheme, and will not allow military teams to take part in any games which are to be controlled by two referees. An effort is to be made, however, to persuade the Army Sports Control Board to look at the matter from the viewpoint of the Indian Football Association. Representatives of the Durham Light Infantry and the King's Royal Rifle Corps will be asked to meet the I.F.A. and discuss the matter with a view to making a representation to the A.S.C.B. in the hope that the latter body will change its mind.

Two referees supervised nearly all the league matches last season but the Shield games were controlled by one only in pursuance of the expressed wish of the A.S.C.B. A reference was made to the Football Association at Home, but the reply, short and to the point, was "Law 13 must be observed."

Since then, however, a letter has been forwarded to the Football Association by Mr. F. Hilton, honorary secretary of the I.F.A. asking for special permission for two referees to be allowed in India, in view of the special circumstances in this country. No reply to this letter has yet been received, but there is every hope that in view of the strong arguments in Mr. Hilton's letter, the special permission asked for will be given.

Referring in Calcutta has become such a problem that the I.F.A. Council's latest decision appears to be the only solution at the present time.

CHITHAM LEAGUE HOCKEY

JUBBULPORE, May 21.

In the Chitham League Hockey Tournament last evening, the G. I.P. Railway dropped another league point when they opposed the South Indian 'B.'

The game was a tale of lost opportunities for the Railwaymen, who were definitely a superior team and ought to have won by a decisive margin. The forwards in the Railway team muffled a number of glorious scoring opportunities, time and again, whilst, on the other hand, the South Indians played up to a man, and on the run of play, deserved a hard-won point in forcing the Railwaymen to a goalless draw.

The City Sports Club 'A' owing to the non-appearance of the Modern Sports Club 'B' had a walk-over. Playing with two men short practically throughout the first half, the Modern Sports Club 'C' did well to lose by only 2 goals against the Civil Sports Club. A determined defence kept the Civil Sports in check during the first half, which was without score. The second half found the Civil Sports Club still attacking persistently, but it was met till midway through this period that there was any scoring, when the centre-forwards scored 2 goals in quick succession.

The end arrived with no further scoring, the Civil Sports Club winning by 2 goals to nil. The match between the City Sports Club 'B' and the Cantonment Sports Club 'D' resulted in a great game between two well-matched teams. The City team possessed the better forward line, who combined well. In the first-half, the City team scored the 2 goals of the match to win by this margin.—United Press.

WALTERS HITS 26 FOURS

De Saram Awarded His Blue For Oxford University

LONDON, May 21.

Walters hit up twenty-six 4's. He scored mainly through drives and hits to leg. He took 65 minutes to score 50 and 105 minutes for his century but later quickened and reached his 150 in 175 minutes. He was altogether at the wickets for 3 hours and 35 minutes, and in partnership with Gibbons put on 276 runs for the first wicket.

The Nawab of Pataudi was unusually free scoring 50 in 55 minutes. He had ten hits to the boundary and was at the wickets for 125 minutes

De Saram of Oxford University has been awarded his blue —Reuter's Special.

MISS BATTEN REACHES BATAVIA

Holds Good Chance Of Beating Mrs. Mollison's Record

SINGAPORE, May 21.

Airwoamn Jean Batten has arrived in Batavia. She has now 6½ days left in which to beat Mrs. Amy Mollison's record. It is estimated that it is possible for her to cover the last 1,500 miles hop, including the crossing of the perilous shark-infested Timor Sea, in 24 hours.—Reuter.

Henry Townsend Vodden C.M.S., India Secretary has been appointed Suffragan Bishop of Hull.

PERRY BEATEN IN PARIS

Boussus Defeats Champion By 2 Sets To 1

PARIS, May 21.

During the meeting of the International Clubs of France and Great Britain, Christian Boussus, the French Davis Cup player, beat Fred Perry 6-4, 2-6, 7-5.

Boussus showed fine control and deserved to win. Perry lacked sting and was prone to double faults.—Reuter.

INTER-PROVINCIAL CONSPIRACY CASE

All 36 Accused Plead Not Guilty

CALCUTTA, May 22.

Charge was framed to-day under Section 121-A, I.P.C., (conspiracy to wage war against the King) by the Special Tribunal, Alipore, in what is known as the inter-provincial conspiracy case in which 34 Bengalis and two up-country men are involved.

All accused pleaded not guilty.

It will be remembered that the trial started on August 7th 1933. Altogether about 350 prosecution witnesses from different parts of India have so far been examined.

The prosecution allege that the conspiracy originated in the Hijli detention camp in 1930 where Probhat Chakravarty, one of the accused was a detenu. Chakravarty was later home-interned in Faridpore from where he absconded. A search of his house revealed some letters which gave the clue to what the prosecution desribe as a deeprooted conspiracy. Following the clues obtained from these letters, the police are alleged to have seized some parcels containing cartridges and revolvers. It is also alleged that the conspirators sent men to different parts of India to organise a simultaneous revolution throughout the country and to recruit members from the different communities.

Altogether three members of the conspiracy turned approvers. —A.P

Hyderabad Cricket Assn.

HYDERABAD, May 21.

At a recent meeting of the newly-formed Hyderabad State Cricket Association, Nawab Moin-ud-Dowla Bahadur, the donor of the tournament known after his name was elected Patron.

It was announced at the meeting that the University Occasionals, a team which includes Major C.K. Naidu, Nissar and other All-India players, had expressed their readiness to visit Hyderabad for a series of fixtures, and it was decided to ascertain what facilities they expected for visiting the station.—United Press.

Peshawar, May 22.—The Deputy Commissioner of Peshawar has offered a prize of Rs. 50 for the best suggestion for a curriculum of education to satisfy the requirements of the agriculturists in lieu of the present Matriculation curriculum.—A.P.

Madura, May 22.—While engaged in field work a Hindu coolie was killed and two others were seriously injured by lightning near the racecourse.—A.P.

RECONSTRUCTION IN PURNEA

Sinking Of Tube And Concrete Wells In Progress

PURNEA, May 22.

Rapid progress has been made in the work of reconstruction in Purnea which suffered along with the other areas in Bihar in the Earthquake.

A large number of houses collapsed and wells were choked or damaged. To prevent the scarcity of water, the Government set aside a sum of Rs. 7,000 for the excavation of tanks and the construction of wells in the urban as well as the rural areas.

So far, 86 tubewells and 30 concrete wells have been constructed, while another 100 are in progress.

A sum of Rs. 5,260 was set apart from the Viceroy's Fund and Rs. 3,000 from gratuitous relief for the destitute.

Building materials were supplied at concession rates to help the poor to carry on their work of reconstruction of their homes.—A.P.

COUNTY CRICKET MATCHES

LONDON, May 22.

Akersdouglas scored probably the fastest century of the season hitherto.

He took just over an hour to make it. He made reckless, but powerful strokes on both sides hitting one six and 16 fours. He was missed twice before scoring 50.

Longrigg made 100 in 100 minutes with pulls and ondrives. He also hit one six and 16 fours.

Verity showed his usual guile and exploited the occasional faster one with great effect.

Melville did his share helping Sussex to avoid a defeat. He batted for 195 minutes, but only hit 3 fours. Larwood is playing to-morrow.

Lancashire batted in an entirely defensive manner trying to force a draw. Iddon was at the wickets for two hours and hit 8 fours. He gave a chance when he had made 27.

DETAILED SCORES

The following are the results of the County Cricket matches which commenced on Saturday:—

Middlesex vs. Sussex:—Middlesex won the first innings by points.

Middlesex 399 and 294 for 5 declared.

Sussex 264 and 293 for 9 (Melville 109, Harry Parks 64 and Smith 4 for 69).

Hampshire vs. Gloucestershire:—Hants won on first innings.

Gloucester 223 and 342 for 9 declared (Matthews 51, Neale 60, not out).

Hampshire 263 and 191 for 2 (Pothecary 62, not out, Mead 50 not out).

Somerset vs. Kent:—Kent won the first innings by points).

Somerset 352 and 381 for 6. (Longrigg 109, F. Leo 110, Case 96.

Kent 577 (Akers-Douglas 100).

Derbyshire vs. Warwickshire:—Derby won by two wickets.

Warwick 267 and 174. (Mitchell 4 for 57).

Derbyshire 263 and 179 for 8 (Storer 79, Paine 4 for 52).

Leicestershire vs. Northamptonshire:—Leicester won by an innings and 120 runs.

Leicester 357.

Northants 100 and 137 (Smith 4 for 60).

Notts vs. Surrey:—Surrey won by an innings and 43 runs.

Surrey 509 for 7 declared.

Notts 226 and 240 (Hardstaffe 63 not out, Fonder 5 for 105).

Yorkshire vs. Lancashire:—Yorkshire won by an innings and 3 runs.

Yorkshire 346 for 5 declared.

Lancashire 111 (Verity 5 for 25) and followed on 230 (Iddon 62, Bowes 4 for 62).

Cambridge vs. Glamorgan:—Cambridge won by ten wickets.

Cambridge 513 for 5 declared and 17 for no wickets.

Glamorgan 286 and 240 (E. Davies 51, Duckfield 107, Polham 5 for 56).

Essex vs. Worcestershire:—Worcester won the first innings by points.

Essex 469 and 109 for four. (Brook 4 for 45).

Worcester 515 (Martin 72, P Smth 6 for 147).—Reuter's Special.

AMATEUR GOLF

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

PRESTWICK, May 22.

In amateur golf championship, the course was sudden. There was less wind to-day. The only surprising result in the first round was the defeat of Stout, the ex-English champion by Fogg (Liverpool) 2/0.

Goodman (America) who was 5/1 favourite for the championship beat Robb (the Birmingham Surgeon) 5/4.

In the second round Fischer (America) beat another American, the Walkercup player, Moreland 3/2.

Powell (Swansea) beat Eustace Storey, ex-Walker Cup player at twentieth.

Jesee Guildford, ex-American amateur champion, beat Lister Hartley 4/3.

Dunlap, Westland, Tolley, McLean and Deforest won their matches.

POLLOCK BEATS MACARTH.

PRESTWICK, May 22.

In the first round of the Ameteur Golf John Pollock of Sandy Hills beat McCarth (Rangoon) 4/3. —Reuter.

PREVENTING TERRORISM IN DARJEELING

Chapter 1 Of Suppression Of Outrages Act Extended In District

CALCUTTA, May 22.

With a view to prevent the repetition of further attempts by the terrorist Hindu youths, who may seek to penetrate into Darjeeling from the plains, the Government had recently extended Chapter 1 of the Bengal Suppression of Terrorist Outrages Act of 1932, in Darjeeling District.

The rules framed thereunder, among others, prohibit the entry of any Hindu young person into Darjeeling unless, he brings with him two copies of his photograph attested by an officer of rank, not lower than the Deputy Magistrate, or the Assistant Superintendent, or Deputy Superintendent of Police of the District, in which that person usually resides, or in the case of Calcutta by the Deputy Commissioner of Police. This order will be strictly enforced from May 26.

Another rule directs the Hindu young persons on arrival at Billguri or Teesta Bridge to report themselves to the officer in charge of the Special Post and apply for passses, which will be valid for 7 days only authorising such young persons to enter the Darjeeling District.

IDENTITY CARDS.

Hindus other than the Hillmen between the ages of 14 and 25 years, who are ordinarily residents of Darjeeling District are advised in order to avoid misunderstanding or inconvenience to provide themselves with identity-cards. In that case they will be exempted from supplying photographs of themselves.

Yet another rule prescribes that every owner or occupier in control of boarding house, hotel, hospital or hostel shall forthwith report the arrival and departure of Hindu young persons to the nearest police station and supply such other information as may be prescribed.

Persons to whom these orders applly are warned that the non-compliance of these orders will render them liable to be sentenced to imprisonment for 6 months or fine, or both.—United Press.

AFGHANISTAN FOR BIHAR RELIEF

King Zahir Shah Contributes Rs. 2,000

PESHAWAR, May 22.

Subscription amounting to Rs. 5,888 has been raised by Indians in Kabul for the Bihar Earthquake sufferers.

His Majesty the King Zahir Shah has contributed a sum of Rs. 2,000 for the sufferers. Sardar Mohamed Hasham Khan, the Prime Minister and Sardar Shah Mahmudkhan, the War Minister, have both contributed Rs. 1,000 each to the same fund.

The money has been sent to Babu Rajendra Prasad at Patna. —A.P.

Tennis At Pindi

(From Our Correspondent).

RAWALPINDI, May 22.

Playing on the departmental courts in the Pindi Summer Tennis League the Telegraphs B. trounced the Railway B, defeating them by an overwhelming margin of 74/25 points. Alexander claish of Telegraphs beat Thom Goff 9/2, beat Carter Wooten (8/3), beat Mrs. Tilley Evans (10/1).

Stuart Gonsalves of Telegraphs beat Thom Goff 8/3, beat Carter Wooten 8/3, beat Mrs. Tilley Evans (9/2).

Peters Nesbit of Telegraphs beat Thom Goff (9/2), beat Carter Wooten 8/3 and lost to Mrs. Tilley Evans (5/6).

Jean Batten For Koepang

(SPECIAL CABLE)

BATAVIA, May 22.

Miss Jean Batten arrived in the Island of Lombok and left for Koepang.

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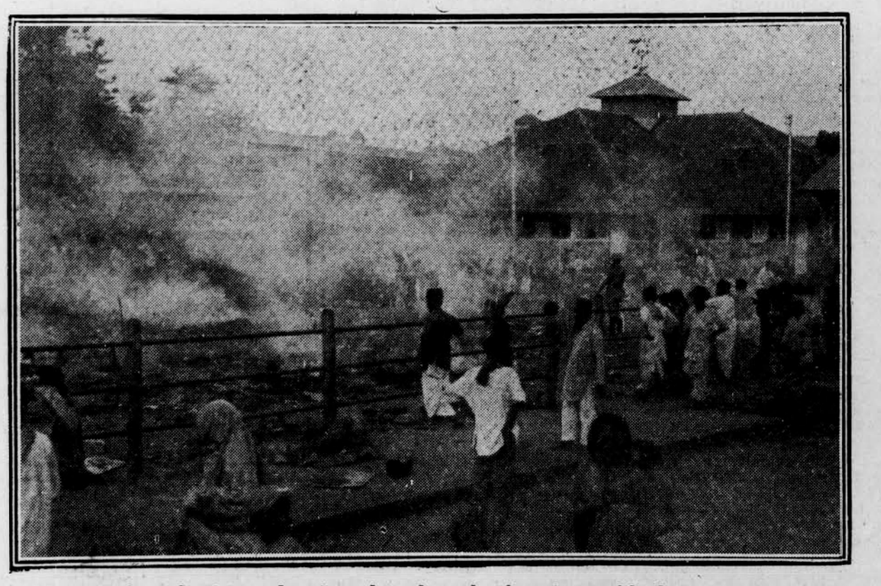
The homeless beggars, who were driven out from their "colony" near the Crawford Market by the Bombay Municipality have now taken shelter in a private compound nearby



Municipal authorities clearing the place by burning rubbish and junk left there by the beggars, consequent to their dispersal from the locality.

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"Thank goodness for Phosferine! I felt the strain, and was naturally a trifle nervous in my first big film part—but Phosferine kept me perfectly toned up. For some time before the film was produced I took a regular course of Phosferine, and all the previous fatigue of studio work disappeared, and I begin and finish my day delightfully fresh and vigorous. Having such a fund of energy gives confidence in one's self, and I am quite certain Phosferine assures my nerves the healthy 'rest,' which ensures a good appearance."
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Proprietors: PHOSFERINE (ASHTON & PARSONS) Ltd., London, England.

CHARGED WITH RAPE

Accused Alleged To Have Outraged Harijan Woman Of Kurla

(From Our Correspondent.)
KURLA, May 21.

Kanji Jiva, a Khoja landlord of Kurla, and his alleged mistress, Bai Kesarbai, have been charged before the Resident Magistrate of Kurla with rape and abetment thereof respectively on a complaint lodged by a Harijan (untouchable) woman, who, according to her, was outraged by the first accused on the night of May 14 last at Kurla.

The Magistrate ordered bailable warrants to be issued against both the accused.

A MENACE TO MOTORISTS

Motorists who use Mahomed Ali Road have reason to be seriously alarmed at the dangerous pastime indulged in by mavalis of throwing stones at passing cars.

Within the space of a few days the following incidents have taken place.

(1) A well-known doctor's car was stoned by a mavali who ran away into a side lane. Fortunately the stone missed the wind screen otherwise a serious accident might have occurred.

(2) A European family who were proceeding along Mahomed Ali Road were startled by the cry of a little child in the rear seat, who was struck in the face by an empty coconut shell. The child was very seriously injured and was lucky not to have lost the sight of an eye. The matter has been reported to the police.

(3) A European lady who was proceeding slowly along the road in her car, had an unhappy experience. A mavali spat in her face and then fled into a lane near by.

Amritsar.—A security of Rs. 500 for six months was demanded on Monday from Musamant Guro under Section 309 I.P.C. It is stated that she tried to commit suicide by laying herself before a railway engine the driver whereof noticed her and picked her up. —United Press.

CHAIRMAN WALKS OUT OF MEETING

Young Nationalists Define Object Of Their League

The first general meeting of the Young Nationalists' League was held on Sunday in Bombay, Sjt. D S Bakreker presiding. After the Secretary had read the notice convening the meeting and the minutes of the previous meeting the Constitution drafted by the Provisional Committee was considered.

There was a heated debate on the question of the object of the League. In the previous meeting the object of the League was defined as:—To promote and help all progressive activities calculated to achieve National Freedom, on the lines of the Congress programmes."

Sjt. Mahashabde moved an amendment that the words "on the line of Congress programmes" be deleted. Another amendment was moved by Sjt. Lapasia that "The words on the lines of Congress programmes" be deleted and instead the words "By non-violent means" be substituted. Sjt. Mahashabde's amendment was carried by a large majority.

At this stage the President Sjt. Babrekar who was against this change left the chair. Sjt. Naravne, the Vice-President of the Provisional Committee then occupied the chair and conducted the proceedings.

After the adoption of Constitution the following Members were elected to work on the Managing Council for the current year.

President:—Sjt. P R Lele; Vice-President: Sjt. Naravne; Secretaries: Sjts. A V Chaudhari and G B Mahashabde; Treasurer: Sjt. Lakshmidas Mehta; Members: Messrs S D Palekar; G Todankar; G S Kanthi; R K Hardiker; H V Chaudhari; V R Modak; S V Redker; Mrs. Shantabi Vengaskar and Auditor: Sjt. Govindji Shah.

The committee was empowered to co-opt three more members.

Two resolutions moved from the Chair were unanimously passed one congratulating the Mill strikers on their splendid fight and sympathising with them and the other thanking the Members of Hindu Uyak Sangh for working as volunteers of the Young Nationalists League and doing splendid work at the All-India Khadi Exhibition.

It is understood that the Government of the Punjab have appointed a Text Book Enquiry Committee.

IN DEFENCE OF DEMOCRACY

Prof. Laski Condemns Fascism In London Lecture

There could have been few recent public debates in London so feeble and so one-sided as that recently in the Millicent Fawcett Hall, Westminsters, between Professor Harold Laski and Major Francis Yeats-Brown on "That Fascism is compatible with free speech".

Prof. Harold Laski had made clear the case against Fascism in a shortish speech, in which he refrained from mentioning Hitlerism except during the last few minutes. His speech, although it verged on the prim and was, for the most part an academic defence of democracy, succeeded in routing his audience of fashionably dressed men and women to enthusiasm. Then, towards the end, he ventured on the subject of the assassination of Matteott and Facism"s grim record of assassination, on the torturings and the maiming in Fascist Italy making an appeal for freedom as distinct from Communism and hinting mildly at the anti-Jewish atrocities in Germany.

Major Yeats-Brown had a reception that was far from friendly, although at the outset of his speech he admitted such things as that "regrettable instances had occurred in Germany", that "the treatment of the Jews there was disgraceful", and that he made "no defence of German Nazism which is not Fascism." Major Yeats-Brown assured his audience that under a corporate state they would enjoy more freedom than under the democratic system. (Laughter) He was again interrupted when he observed that the Italians could not be coerced and when he boldly asserted that it was "a complete misunderstanding that, under Fascism, there was no such thing as freedom of speech"

10 MORE PRISONERS RELEASED

Ten more "C" class prisoners have been released from Allahabad District Jail. Only 9 remain now and they are likely to be released before the end of the month.

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Head Office:
BOMBAY LIFE BUILDING
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Booklet by Dr. Sabin of London Free.

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WAKE UP YOUR LIVER BILE— WITHOUT CALOMEL

And You'll Jump Out of Bed in the Morning Feeling Great

If you wake up in the morning feeling sour and depressed, entirely lacking in vim and vigour, don't swallow a lot of salts, mineral water, oil or harsh purgatives and expect them to make you suddenly sweet and buoyant and full of sunshine.

They can't do it. They only move the bowels and a mere movement doesn't get at the cause. The real reason for your run down feeling is your liver. It should pour out two pints of liquid bile into your bowels daily.

If this bile is not flowing freely, your food doesn't digest. It just decays in the bowels. Your stomach is filled with gas. You have a thick, bad taste and your breath is foul, skin often breaks out in blemishes. Your head aches and you feel down and out. Your whole system is poisoned.

It takes those good, old CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS to get these two pints of bile flowing freely and make you feel "tip top". They contain wonderful, harmless, gentle vegetable extracts especially effective when it comes to making the bile flow freely.

But don't ask for liver pills. Ask for Carter's Little Liver Pills. Always look for the name Carter's Little Liver Pills on the Red Package Label.

MAKERS OF DISTINCTIVE SPECTACLES & EYE-GLASSES.

AWARDED SEVERAL GOLD MEDALS

Baliwalla & Homi OPTICIANS BOMBAY

HORNBY RD. KALBADEVI R. UMBRITALAO PAREL

PAID ARREARS UNDER PROTEST

Ratnagiri Municipality Requests Government To Restore Water Supply

RATNAGIRI, May 22.

The Ratnagiri Municipality at its general meeting resolved to pay under protest Rs. 1,300 arrears of water contribution to the Government as demanded by them, and have requested the Government to restore the water supply to the city, thus relaxing its former unbending attitude.—A.P.

MYSORE LEVIES DUTY ON MATCHES

New Enactment Will Come Into Force Immediately

BANGALORE, May 21.

The Durbar issued a Gazette Extraordinary to-day embodying an Emergency Enactment (coming into force forthiwth) providing in conformity with the British India regulation for the imposition of levy of excise duty on matches manufactured or sold in the State which received His Highness Maharaja's assent on May 16.

The Mysore measure gives the Government powers among others (1) to prohibit absolutely or restrict the import of matches, (2) to control and regulate the manufacture and sale of matches not bearing the prescribed banderol or stamp.

It is understood that the State Executive Council has approved of Finance Secretary's final proposals for 1934-35 budget yielding a surplus of one lakh and thirty-thousand rupees.—A. P.

MIDNIGHT ATTACK ON CYCLIST

LAHORE, May 22.

A midnight attack on a cyclist, believed to be a Epropean, occurred last night on the Mall Road. The cyclist whose identity is not known was apparently riding without a lamp when he was held up by a number of young men and manhandled and his cycle damaged.

The cyclist attempted to catch hold of one of the assailants but the others of the party rescued their comrade and made off.—A.P.

WHEAT CROP DAMAGED

KARACHI, May 22.

Gusts of wind accompanied by lightning and heavy downpour in Upper Sind are stated to have caused widespread damage to wheat and other grains stored in open yards for thrashing.—A.P.

It is understood that Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayattullah, ex-Member Executive Council, Bombay Government, will contest the forthcoming Assembly election in Sind Muslim constituency representing Zamindars and Jagirdars.

Strange Phenomenon Occurs In Lyallpur Village

LAHORE, May 22.

A strange phenomenon is being witnessed in a Lyallpur Village where brickbats are being regularly hurled with almost monotonous frequency apparently from nowhere at a Zamindar's House. Enquiries reveal that the phenomenon started nearly three weeks ago when about sunset six or seven stones fell on the house.

The houseowner believed this to be the work of some mischiefmonger but the process has since been repeated almost every day. The brickbats appear to drop from the skies and they do not have any visible source of origin.

Curious and superstitious villagers—collect in their hundreds to witness this rain of brickbats which weigh a pound apiece or more. The houseowner and two children have been injured by the missiles.—A.P.

Thana Municipal Bye-Election

(From Our Correspondent).

THANA, May 22.

For the seat rendered vacant by the resignation of Mr. S B Stokes, Manager of the Raymond Woollen Mills, Thana, the Municipality has declared to hold a bye-election by the Non-Muslim and Non-Depressed class Constituency (Ward No. 4). The nomination papers will be received at the Municipal office on May 24 between 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

The scrutiny will take place on the following day. Votes will be recorded on June 9 between 7-30—11-30 a.m. and 1 to 6 p.m.

Touching references were made to the memory of late Sir Jagmohandas Varjiwandas at a meeting of the Amreli Kapole community. The meeting also sent a condolence telegram to Lady Laxmibai.

TREE FOOT-BOOTH LICENSEE ACQUITTED

Successful Appeal: Prosecution's Failure To Prove Charge

(From Our Corresopndent).

THANA, May 22.

Important points, relating to the alleged possession and manufacture of illicit liquor by a toddy ybooth licensee, were discussed by Mr. D C Joshi, the Additional Sessions Judge, in the course of the judgment, in a successful appeal preferred by J. B. Bhandari against the order of Mr. G. D. Jadhav, First Class Majistrate of Umbergadi, who convicted the appellant on charges of possession of illicit liquor and implements for its manufacture, and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 50 or, in default, one months' hard labour on each charge.

Mr. G. B Walavalkar appeared for the appellant, while Mr. D J Raje, assistant public prosecutor, for the Crown.

The facts are that the appellant is a resident of Nargol Dara, and holds a tree-foot booth license for sale of toddy. His house was raided and searched by the Excise Inspector of Umbergaon on January 13 last. The prosecution alleged that three earthern pots measuring 11 to 12 gallons of state toddy were found, besides two bottles of "illicit" liquor.

APPELLANT'S CONTENTION

The appellant contended that the stale toddy found in his house was the balance of toddy from the booth kept by him in his house, as on account of illness he and his son could not go to booth that day.

Discussing the evidence, the Judge remarked that the "panch", who was a Brahmin, did not drink toddy or liquor. He did not deal in such commodities. Having attended ten panchanamas, he had come to know about three kinds of liquor, viz. brandy, country liquor and toddy liquor. The Judge thought that the panch could not have acquired expert knowledge to say accurately whether a particular liquor was toddy liquor simply smelling it. Being himself a complainant, the excise inspector was after all an interested person. It would be very risky to convict people for the possession of illicit liquor on the strength of such evidence.

In order to sustain a conviction there ought to be evidence of a very convincing nature to show that the liquor found in possession of a particular person was positively of an illicit origin. The trial magistrate had taken into consideration the fact that a very large quantity of stale toddy was found in the house of the accused and that it was raided by the complainant acting on the information that the accused was in the habit of distilling illicit liquor. It would be very risky, said the judge to attach any evidentiary value to any of the above considerations in assessing the illicit nature of the liquor.

CONVICTION SET ASIDE

In setting aside the conviction and acquitting the accused of the charges brought against him, the Judge held that the prosecution had failed to prove that the liquor in the bottles was illicit. No utensils or implements for manufacture of illicit liquor were found in the house of the accused. The Judge thought it could not be safely presumed that the toddy found in the house of the accused was intended for manufacture of illicit liquor.

BUNGALOW "WITHOUT OWNER"

Temporary Possession Given To Petitioner

(From Our Correspondent).

THANA, May 22.

In connection with the petition filed by Mr. John Mathias, claiming the ownership of the valuable bungalow known as Little Flower Cottage, situated in the St. Sebastian Colony, No. 23 Chapel Road, Bandra, which, it was reported, was "without an owner," Mr. N. N. Master, the District Judge of Thaan, yesterday passed an order that the possession of the bungalow be given temporarily to the petitioner Mr. John Mathias "on his passing an undertaking to deliver it to the Nazir of the District Court when ordered to be so delivered, without claiming any cost of repairs that might be carried out by him."

"Similarly Mr. Mathias should not claim any amount as regards the municipal and other taxes and bills that might be paid by him. Mr. Mathias to keep accounts of income of the property and submit it to Court if and when so ordered," added the Judge.

CAPT. BAKER JONES DEAD

SIMLA, May 22.

Intimation has been received here of the death of Captain P.E.R Baker Jones, Adjutant 24th Indian Mountain Brigade R.A. at Quetta on May 17 after illness.

BAN ON PATHANS IN KOLHAPUR

Cannot Own Immovable Properties In State

KOLHAPUR. (By Mail).

In a notification issued recently, the Kolhapur Government state that the Pathans, who are foreigners, must not own any immovable property in the Kolhapur state jurisdiction by a claim of purchase mortgage, reward or tenancy. If it be found that a Pathan has acquired such a claim the State will sell off the right, and the proceeds so obtained will be credited to the State as fine.

If any Pathans have acquired such claims before the date of the issue of the notification, they will be given six months' notice to forego or sell those rights and if they do not do so within the prescribed period of the notice, the claims will be sold off by the State, and the proceeds credited to the State.

The Pathans are to carry on their business on the basis of dealing in movable property. The Police are to carry on inquiries whether properties of an immovable nature have been acquired by any Pathans, and submit their reports to the magistrates concerned, at the end of every year.

BOMBAY RECORDS EARTHQUAKE SHOCK

Fresh Western Disturbance Approaches N. W. F. Province

POONA, May 22.

Earthquake Report:—An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about 1,610 miles away was recorded by the Bombay Seismographs at 6-57 a.m. (I.S.T.) on Tuesday May 22.

The western disturbance has passed away eastwards after causing a few thundershowers in the North-west Frontier Provinces and Kashmir. Thundershowesr have also occurred locally in Tenasterim, Assam and Bengal and at a few stations in Bihar and Orissa and Madras Presidency. A fresh western disturbance is approaching North-west Frontier.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Victoria Point and Tavoy one inch, Darjeeling three, Silchar and Cherrapunji two, Chittagong, Jalpaiguri and Shillong three-quarters, Narayanganj, Mymensingh, Cuttack and Naya Dumka half, Jessore quarter, Parachinar half, Sonamarg quarter, Calicut, Coimbatore, Vellore, Calingapatam, Kodaikanal and Cooncor quarter.

Forecast—Thunderstorm and rain will increase in Assam and Bengal and occur locally in Tenasserim and at a few stations in the south of the Peninsula. A.P.

2.2 Degrees Above Normal

CITY'S MAXIMUM TEMPERATURE AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY

Summary of Meteorological Observation during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 22nd May, 1934:

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.033 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 84.7 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.0 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 93.4 degrees (2.2 above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 80.8 degrees (0.6 above normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 73 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8a.m. N.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 6 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 176 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 21 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 4.

Weather remarks:—Variable sky.

Earthquake report:—An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about 1,610 miles away was recorded by the Seismographs at the Colaba Observatory at 6hrs. 57m. (I.S.T.) on Tuesday, the 22nd May, 1934.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 22ND MAY, 1934.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 87.4 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.01 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.79 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

GREAT REDUCTION

IN THE PRICES OF

GODREJ Toilet Soaps

All varieties of Godrej Toilet Soaps are GUARANTEED FREE FROM ANIMAL FATS, imported or indigenous.

TO give the users of the Toilet Soaps made by Godrej Soaps, Ltd., the benefit of the present exceptionally low prices of vegetable oils, the prices of all varieties have been greatly reduced.

GODREJ'S HELIO BRAND SOAPS

A new variety of Toilet Soaps, viz. Helio Brand Soap has been on the market for some time and is very favourably received by the discriminating public. A trial is sure to convince the most fastidious users of the excellent qualities of this new brand.

GODREJ SANDAL SOAPS

Godrej Sandal Soaps are heavily perfumed with Mysore Sandal Oil and weigh very much more than any other Sandal Soap, Indian or Foreign, and yet its price is lower than any of them.

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ALLEGED INSULT TO ISLAM

Pt. Dahlavi And Five Others To Be Tried At Bidar

HYDERABAD (Dn.), May 22.

Pandit Ramchandarji Dahlavi, a reputed Arya Samajist Missionery of Delhi, who had come down here in connection with the fortieth anniversary celebrations of the Hyderabad Arya Samaj, has been served with a notice by the police that he is to take his trial at Bidar for alleged insult to Islam and that he should attend Court on May, 31.

About seven months back the anniversary of the Arya Samaj was held at Alikhed a village in Bidar District, when the Pandit is reported to have made certain remarks about Koran in the course of his speech.

Five more people are being similarly prosecuted.

In the meantime, Mr. Baji Krishna Rao, a former president of the Samaj and a prominent social reformer has sent a telegram to H. E H. the Nizam, praying for the issue of a firman appointing a special tribunal for Pandit Ramachandarji's trial.—United Press.

BERAR CANDIDATE FOR ASSEMBLY

Mr. R. M. Deshmukh To Contest Election If Mr. Aney Does Not

AMRAOTI, May 22.

(From Our Correspondent).

In case Loknayak M. S. Aney does not stand for the Assembly elections, Mr. R. M. Deshmukh, ex-Minister of C.P has decided to stand for the ensuing elections of the Legislative Assembly from Berar, provided the Democratic Swaraj Party agrees to it. It is understood that Mr. S G Jog, M.L.A., will also stand as a candidate from Berar. But it seems that Mr. Jog is not even waiting for the decision of Mr. Aney.

Bhopal Students' Educational Excursions

A batch of 20 students of the Bhopal schools is shortly starting on a couple of months' tour in Southern India. Its object is merely educative. The students will meet their fellow students of the various institutions at the places they will visit, with a view to establish friendly relations among the student community in the country, and to know the people of the other places and make themselves known to them.

The places included in their itinerary are Nagpur, Madras, Hyderabad, Mysore, Bangalore, Cochin and Tranvancore.

The Governments of the above States have promised that all necessary facilities will be provided for the touring students.

KURCHISOL

Extract of KURCHI

Prepared by A Special Process

KURCHISOL

is invaluable in cases of DYSENTERIES

Many efficient Physicians prefer Kurchisol to injection treatment. Uniformly bright results from Trials in Hospital and private cases.

BENGAL CHEMICAL CALCUTTA.

Bombay Agents:— ORIENT DRUG AGENCY.

KARWOPHLOGISTINE: A highly antiseptic and non-irritating remedy in cases of Pneumonia, Bronchitis, Rheumatism, congestions and inflammations, etc. A Local Application.

NEO-VIGOR: A tonic restorative and powerful builder of the tissues of the body. It is a perfect food for the nerves and a great tonic.

EASTON'S SYRUP: A tonic for nervous debility, general weakness and in all cases in which there is a susceptibility to fever. It is the best tonic known, after fevers.

Manufacturers:—

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45, Princess Street, Devkaran Mansions, BOMBAY 2.

Stockists:

BILL & CO., Dispensing Chemists, Dadar.

GENERAL STORES, Matunga (G. I. P.)

KHAR MEDICAL STORES, Khar.

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AMRUTANJAN BALM

For the Cure of Colds, Cough, Headaches, Rheumatism, Swellings and all other kinds of Aches and Pains.

AMRUTANJAN DEPOTS

BOMBAY AND MADRAS

CITY & SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu—Baishakh Shud 9, 1990.
Muslim—Safar 9, 1353.
Parsi—Adar 19, 1303.
Sunset—7h. 9m.
High Water—7-00, 19-07.
Low Water—1-10, 13-00.

Women's Condolence Meeting. 4-30 p.m., Gujarati Hindu Stri Mandal Hall, Lady Setalvad presiding.

Bombay Millowners' Association, annual general meeting, Patel House, Churchgate Street, 11-30 a.m.

THURSDAY, May 24

The Empire Day Celebration at "Majestic Mansion," Sandhurst Road, 8-30 a.m.

S.S. Mooltan, with English mails of May 10, due at 3 p.m.

SATURDAY, May 26.

S.S. Ranpura with homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

BOMBAY THEOSOPHICAL FEDERATION:—Mr. R.D. Karmarkar will lecture in English at the Theosophical Society, Blavatsky Lodge Hall (French Bridge, Chowpatty), to-day (Wednesday), at 6-30 p.m. on "Practical Numerology."

SILK MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION:—The annual general meeting of the Silk Merchants' Association will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.) in the Halai Bhatia Mahajan Wadi, Kalbadevi Road.

POSTAL NOTICE:—Superscribed unregistered Mails for Italy and Austria per s.s. "Conte Verde" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 10-30 a.m. on Thursday, the 24th inst. instead of at 10 a.m. on the 24th inst. as previously notified.

STEAMER MOVEMENT:—The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Strathaird" with the mails from Bombay of the 12th inst. arrived at Port Said at 9 p.m. on the 20th inst. and left there at 1 a.m. the following day.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS:—"Pilgrimage of the Soul" will be the subject of a free public lecture to be followed by questions and answers at the Hall of the United Lodge of Theosophists, Jehangir Wadia Building, 51, Esplanade Road, to-day (Wednesday), at 6-15 p.m.

MAJOR SHUJAUDDIN KHAN ENTERTAINED:—Major Shujauddin Khan, the retiring Deputy Postmaster-General, was entertained to a dinner on Monday evening at the Islam Club, by Mr. Mohammedally Allabux. Covers were laid for forty guests.

After dinner, Mr. Mohammedally garlanded Major Shujauddin Khan amidst cheers. A delightful evening was spent and the guests were entertained to music from the radio.

THREE ARTS CIRCLE AND WORLD FELLOWSHIP OF FAITHS:—The above will meet to-day (Wednesday), at 6 p.m. at Aiwan-e-Rif'at. Brilliant compositions will be given by Messrs. Ramamurti, Ansar Harvani and Ahmed Abbas of Aligarh fame; Messrs. Ramakant and Deen Dayal of Lucknow University and Messrs. Baakza, Mohommed Ali and Vartyi on "The Kingdom of the Religion of Youth," and "Manab Dharma." Two famous Bhajankars will chant

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR: "Disraeli". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL: "Wonder Bar". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY: "What Price Hollywood". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL: "This Side of Heaven". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CARLTON: "1002nd Night". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE: "The Keyhole". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON: "Moulin Rouge". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST-END: "Seeta". Time as usual.
MINERVA: "Chandidas". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA: "Khakh-ka-Putla". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
IMPERIAL: "Shane-Khuda". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
EDWARD: "King of the Jungle". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KOHINOOR: "Hold 'em Jail." Daily at 5, 7-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC: "Manjari". Time as usual.
PALACE: "Bird of Paradise". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

6-30 a.m. Commercial Bulletin. 12-0 noon. Indian Selected Hour. 1-0 p.m. Bombay Market: Opening Rates. European Lunch Time Music. 5-0 p.m. Talk: "About the House" 5-30 p.m. Relay of Music from Regal Cinema 6-30 p.m. Light Music By Sonibai Mulgaoker. 7-30 p.m. Talk: "on everything and nothing" (In English) 8-0 p.m. Commercial News Available Market Rates 8-45 p.m. News in Hindi 9-0 p.m. Weather Report and News Bulletin. "Newsreel" 9-45 p.m. Hotel Majestic Famous Band. 11 p.m. Close Down.

Empire Broadcasting

6-15 p.m. Time Signal from Big Tom News Bulletin
6-30 p.m. Pianoforte interlude
7-00 p.m. Bournemouth Municipal Orchestra
7-30 p.m. Sydney Baynes Light Orchestra
8-15 p.m. Time Signal from Greenwich. Gramophone records
8-45 p.m. B. B. C. Dance Orchestra
9-30 p.m. News Bulletin
9-45 p.m. Variety programme

ACWORTH LEPER ASYLUM:—The following donations to the above Asylum were received during the months of January, February and March, 1934:—

Bai Bhimabai, widow of Mr. Atmaram Yadavji Patel for construction of a Dining Hall for Lepers Rs. 5,001; the Bombay Women Victoria Memorial Fund, through the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay Rs. 120; Mr. Jiwandas Parbhudas Rs. 25; the Secretary, the Lodge Aryan, No. 1709, E.C. Rs. 25; Mr. S.G. Kantak in memory of his wife, Bai Laxmibai Kantak Rs. 25.

Besides this, there were several donations of sums less than Rs. 25 received, also some cinema films and sweets.

REMITTANCES TO BRITISH TREASURY.

(In pounds sterling).

Sterling purchased in India during the week ending 19th May, 1934: 95,000; from 1st April, 1934 to 19th May, 1934: 7,362,000.

Net transfers to the Home Treasury from Paper Currency Reserve in England during the week ending the 19th May, 1934: Nil; from 1st April, 1934 to 19th May, 1934: —2,250,000. Totals: 95,000 and 5,112,000.

EVERY SHOW PACKED

The REGAL

The Theatre Magnificent
(Air-Conditioned)

DAILY at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

WARNER BROS.' WONDER SHOW
"WONDER BAR"
with
10 STARS
600 GIRLS
5 SONGS
DOLORES DEL RIO

Free List Closed.

NEXT SATURDAY

M-G-M presents
Garbo
QUEEN CHRISTINA

SEATS MAY BE BOOKED NOW.

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME

THE CAPITOL

Bombay's Leading Talkie House

TO-DAY AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.

You'll Live Every Moment Of It!

So heart-warming, so gripping—you'll never forget this drama of family life! Barrymore reaches new heights of acting! You'll love it!

Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's

LIONEL BARRYMORE
with
Fay BAINTER
THIS SIDE of HEAVEN

HALF SECURITY FORFEITED

Notice On Keeper Of Mouj Printing Bureau

Mr. Narhar Ramchandra Joshi, keeper of the Mouj Printing Bureau, was served with a notice of forfeiture of half the amount of the security furnished by him before the Chief Presidency Magistrate. The notice was served by Inspector Patwardhan of the C. I. D. on Tuesday afternoon.

A security of Rs. 3,000 was deposited by Mr. Joshi with the Chief Presidency Magistrate on January 22, 1934. The Governor-in-Council has now ordered the forfeiture of Rs. 1,500 for the publication of certain alleged objectionable passages in a Marathi book, "Gunhegar," published by the Mouj Printing Bureau. The notice was served under the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act.

EXTRADITED FROM CEYLON

The Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay issued an extradition warrant against Eddie Batholomez, a Singhalese goldsmith who had been arrested at Kandy, Ceylon, on an application made by Inspector Foster of the Colaba Police Station, on Tuesday.

The accused was an employee of Messrs. Guzder and Sons, Jewellers, Taj Mahal Hotel and is alleged to have absconded with jewellery valued at Rs. 10,000. Among the jewellery alleged to have been stolen by the accused, was a platinum bracelet belonging to Lady Brabourne.

The Police have in custody Carolis Hamy Arnolis Hamy, a Singhalese Goldsmith, who was working in the shop of Messrs. Guzder and Sons along with Eddie Batholmez. But so far the Police have not recovered any portion of the stolen property.

MILL HEAD JOBBER STABBED

Four Strikers Arrested

A Head-jobber of the Satya Mills was, it is alleged, waylaid and stabbed on the face by some strikers on Tuesday evening at Worli. The Police removed the injured man to the K. E. M. Hospital where he has been detained for treatment.

During the course of inquiries the Police arrested four persons alleged to be implicated in the commission of the offence.

The Police have also effected four arrests in connection with the assault on a Police Constable at Arthur Road in the early hours of Tuesday morning.

B. S. N. CO.'S PLEASURE CRUISES

There will be six cruises this week-end. On Saturday and Sunday afternoon a trip will be made to Pirwari, "Bombay's Beautiful Lido" and the Isle of Mahawa respectively. There will be the usual one-hour harbour cruise on Saturday and Sunday evening to be followed by a moonlight cruise from 9 to mid-night on both days. The effect of moonlight on the placid waters of the harbour is worth-seeing. The city also presents a very enchanting sight when seen from the harbour at night. There will be an opportunity this week-end to witness both these spectacles.

The cruises leave from Apollo Bunder and tickets are sold at the time of embarkation.

WOMEN'S CONDOLENCE MEETING

Under the auspices of the Gujrati Hindu Stri Mandal, Bombay, and its Santa Cruz Branch, a public meeting of the women of Bombay will be held to-day (Wednesday) for the purpose of expressing their heartfelt condolence to Lady Luxmibai Jugmohandas in her sad bereavement owing to the death of Sir Jugmohandas Vurjiwandas, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Gujrati Hindu Stri Mandal Hall (Girgaon Back Road), under the presidency of Lady Krishnagowri Setalvad.

TREASURY BILLS SALES.

Tenders for Rs. One crore of three months' Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday, the 22nd May 1934. Total amount offered was Rs. 2,03,00,000. Tenders at Rs. 99-12-3 were accepted in full and those at Rs. 99-12-0 received approximately 73 per cent. Lower tenders were rejected. The total amount of accepted tenders was Rs. 1,00,00,000 and the average rate annas fifteen and pies ten per annum.

Tenders for three months' Bills to the amount of Rs. 1,00,00,000 will be received on Tuesday, the 29th May 1934. Successful tenderers should make payment of the amount of accepted tenders on Friday, the 1st June, 1934. Other conditions are as usual.

VISITORS TO EGYPT

Preventive Regulation Against Infectious Diseases

The Director of Information has sent the following for publication:—

The Egyptian Government have issued revised instructions regarding the measures to be applied to persons arriving in Egypt from areas infected with cholera, yellow fever, plague, exanthematic typhus or small-pox and persons who travel along with them. Such persons on arrival must notify the local authority of their names, their place of residence and the places where they intend to stay. They must present themselves at the local Health Office for medical inspection as follows:—

(a) Three times in the first five days after arrival in the case of persons from cholera infected areas.
(b) Three times in the first six days after arrival in the case of persons arriving from areas infected with yellow fever or plague.
(c) Four times in the first twelve days after arrival in the case of areas infected with typhus.
(d) Four times in the first fortnight of arrival in the case of persons from areas infected with small pox.

The health authorities may, however, dispense with such visits in the case of persons who can produce medical certificates stating that they had had small-pox at some time or that they have been vaccinated in the last two years and not less than three weeks before.

Persons to whom the abovementioned provisions are applicable in regard to attendance at Health Offices may be exempted if on the days prescribed for medical inspection, they submit a certificate given by a doctor authorised to practise in Egypt stating that they are free from any sign or symptom of the disease and that there is no fear of suspecting infection.

The regulations provide also for isolation in certain cases, that is to say, where the persons come from areas infected with cholera or when medical inspection could not be effected by sufficiently efficacious means or when the danger of introducing the disease into the country is considered to be exceptionally serious. But persons producing evidence that they are protected against cholera by injections within the last six months and not less than six days before may undergo medical inspection and not isolation. When persons are unable to furnish sufficiently good health certificates or when they are unable to satisfy the health authorities as to their residence or give a known address, they also may be subjected to isolation. The living expense of persons kept in isolation will, of course, be borne by the State.

Any violation of the above regulations is punishable with fine not exceeding £1 or imprisonment upto one week or both.

CONFLICTING EVIDENCE

Mill Striker Gets Benefit Of Doubt

Bhiwa Rama, a mill-striker, who was arrested on Monday by the police near the Goculdas Moraji Mill for alleged using of abusive language towards Parvathibai and Yasubai, two loyal women workers, was acquitted of the charge by Mr. M A F Coelho, Presidency Magistrate, Dadar, on Tuesday.

In acquitting the accused, the learned magistrate observed that the evidence given by the prosecution witnesses were conflicting, and hence he felt himself bound in the interests of justice to give the accused the benefit of doubt.

NEW COMMISSIONER WELCOMED

Improvements Committee's Tribute

A meeting of the Improvements Committee was held on Wednesday evening at the Corporation Hall to consider letters of the Commissioner mostly dealing with lands proposed to be sold or given on lease.

Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai presided.

The Chairman, at the outset, welcoming the new Commissioner, Mr. I. F. Taunton, felt a pressing need of an able man at the helm of affairs when the Municipal Corporation was going through a period of stress and stringency and it would in the fitness of things, he further observed, to hail such a Commissioner like Mr. I. F. Taunton. With such a wealth of experience of the various districts, to conduct the administration of the affairs of the Corporation

One of the important items in the agenda regarding the adoption of certain measures for housing the labouring classes in the city was deferred consideration.

The meeting terminated after proceeding with other miscellaneous items in the agenda.

ASIAN ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

Record Business Done During Last Year

The following are extracts from the Annual Report (submitted on the 17th instant) of the Asian Assurance Co., for the year ending 31st December 1933:—

During the year under report 3877 proposals were received by the Company for assurance amounting to Rs. 62,13,050. This volume of business constitutes yet another record and is the highest since the Company started work; the increasing popularity of the Company will be evident from the fact that during the year under report we have been able to write nearly 13 lacs more business than in the previous year. The following figures of the Life Fund bear eloquent testimony to the steady growth of the Company:—

Life Fund as at 30|6|23 was Rs. 4,55,745|12|4.

Life Fund as at 31|12|28 was Rs. 12,50,112|12|8.

Life Fund as at 31|12|33 was Rs. 28,66,044|6|9.

The results of the valuation as at 31st December 1932 have been very well received. Although they were declared as late as June 1933 a substantial spurt in business has resulted.

PREMIUM INCOME.

The income under this head shows an increase from Rs. 7,88,587|1|7 in 1932 to Rs. 9,20,151|4|11 in the year under report. Income from interest, dividends and other sources during the year after deduction of income tax was Rs. 1,47,693|8|9 as against Rs. 1,36,144|1|8 for the previous year. The expenses ratio on renewal premiums is slightly lower.

The figure of Rs. 3,917|6|9 in the Revenue accounts represents cash discount for payment of premiums annually and indicates that policy-holders are taking advantage of this facility in increasing measure.

CLAIMS:—Claims by death amounted to Rs. 1,07,767|11|- and claims by maturity to Rs. 1,06,108-11. The Life Assurance Fund of the Company was Rs. 24,50,234-12-4 at the beginning of the year; at the close of the year it stood at Rs. 28,66,044|6|9 which shows an increase of Rs. 4,15,809-10-5 without taking into account the appreciation in investments. It has been decided to allot interim bonus at the rate declared at the last valuation on policies becoming claims or converted into paid up during the inter valuation periods.

DIVIDEND:—Your Directors recommend that an interim dividend for the year under report at the rate of 6-1|4 per cent free of income tax out of which 1|4 per cent be taken from the dividend equalization fund be declared for the year ending 31st December 1933 and you are requested to sanction the same.

Mr. A X. Moraes was appointed a director in place of late Mr. D. P. Shroff, Dr. T. M. Kajiji and Mr. A. X Moraes both retire by rotation but being eligible for re-election offer themselves accordingly.

Mr. A. E. Maskati policyholders' Director also retire but is eligible for re-election and offers himself accordingly.

RECRUITING RLY. EMPLOYEES ON COMMUNAL LINES

Rajputana Hindus' Protest Against B. B. & C. I. Rly. Co.'s Action

The following are some of the resolutions passed at a meeting of the Rajputana Provincial Hindu Sabha, Ajmer:—"This Sabha condemns the policy of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company in the matter of recruitment on railway services on communal lines and requests the authorities concerned to recruit persons by holding competitive examinations choosing the ablest candidates irrespective of caste and creed.

The working committee further brings to the notice of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company that the Hindus form more than 75 per cent of the population of Rajputana and by the present system of recruitment they are not even given their just proportion of services and request the railway authorities to reconsider their present policy of recruitment in services."

Proposed Reforms In The Parsi Panchayat

Scheme Of Election Of Trustees To Come Before The High Court For Revision

REFORM PARTY'S PROPOSALS

The Parsi community is at present divided over the question of the methods and procedure by which the Trustees of the Parsi Panchayat Funds are to be elected as the powers of the Trustees are wide and as they have in their hands enormous funds and through these funds can ether cause retrogression in the community by conservative methods like doles, or stimulate general progress by a judicious application of money in the direction of sound technical education, it is but natural that there should be a tug-of-war over the question of the election of these Trustees between the Orthodox and the Reformed Party.

The Reform Party was organised only a couple of years ago but has already an established position, which is to be naturally expected in a progressive community like the Parsis, and specially as the most influential section of the intelligentsia of the community has joined it.

The Reform Party has already scored successes in various elections including the last two elections to vacancies on the Board of Trustees.

As the Reform Party has been agitating strongly for a revision of the antiquated scheme for election of the Trustees formed by the High Court in 1906, the Trustees have finally moved in the matter and have made a petition to the Chamber Judge, which will come up for hearing on the 22nd June. The Trustees' proposed amendments are so mild and insignificant that the Reform Party has decided to seek leave to appear at the hearing and contest the Petition and ask for substantial reforms of a progressive, democratic nature. At a meeting of the Reform Committee held yesterday it was decided to take steps in this direction.

It is to be hoped that such a move in the right direction will gain the solid support of the community.

STRIKERS REFUSE TO PAY FINE AND GO TO JAIL

Interesting Points From Presidency Magistrate's Judgment

Found guilty on the charge of loitering in front of a working mill with intent to persuade the workers of the mill to abstain from working, Rongya Vishram and Laxman Dhonde, two strikers were sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 20 each or in default to undergo one week's R.I. by Mr. M. A. F. Coelho, Presidency Magistrate, Dadar, on Tuesday evening.

The case for the prosecution was that on last Monday, the two accused, wearing the "red sashes" badge of the Girni Kamgar Union posted themseves in front of the Pralhad Mill in the morning, obviously with the intention of persuading the mill-workers to abstain from working in the mill. Mr. Gadre, the weaving master of the mill, in giving evidence said that the two accused went to the workers and asked them not to work as a result of which the attendance of the mill underwent a sharp decline. The attendance on the previons Saturday was 1,540 as against 792 on the day in question. Sergeant Wood, on the other hand, deposed that the accused were merely moving there in uniforhs and that 'he did not see them asking any workers not to go in'.

DEFENCE PLEA.

Mr. Pradhan, counsel for the defence, contended that loitering before a working mill was an offence only when the persons sought to be deterred from the work were actually working in the mill. Moreover, the accused were loitering before the mill at a time when the mill was not working, and when there was still three-quarters of an hour before the mill would be opened. Hence, Mr. Pradhan argued, the actions of the accused did not come under the scope of Section 7 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act.

In passing the judgment, His Worship observed:—In my own opinion the evidence of Mr. Gadre is very much exaggerated, and even according to him the accused were there only for 15 minutes, and the attendance could not have fallen to such an extent as from 1,540 to 792 on account of it. The evidence of Sergeant Wood has impressed me very much. He has given a plain and unvarnished tale. Accepting as I do the evidence of Sergeant Wood the question before me is whether the act of the accused falls within section 7 of the Criminal Amendment Act. There is no doubt that the accused wearing the uniform were loitering there and they had come there with intent to make the workers of the mill abstain from work. I cannot see my way to accept the contention of the learned counsel for the defence. In my own opinion, loitering at a place in front of the working mill at or about the time when the workers are expected to come in, is sufficient to bring the act of the accused under the operation of the section."

FOUND GUILTY.

The learned magistrate therefore found the accused guilty of the charge and sentenced them as above. In doing so, he took into consideration the vagueness of meaning of the word "loitering" which he termed to be the 'weakest' in the section under which the accused stood charged. He also took cognizance of the fact that the accused were arrested before they had barely any time to do hardly any mischief.

The accused refused to pay the fine and were, therefore, sent to jail.

OVER-BRIDGE FOR VILE PARLE

Citizens' Call To Municipal Authorities

The following resolutions were passed on the 20th inst. at the citizens' meeting at Vile-Parle under the presidentship of Mr. C. D. Barfiwalla:—

(1) This meeting of the citizens of Vile-Parle approves of the principles of the tentative agreement, arrived at between the Municipality and Railway authorities and calls upon the Municipality forthwth to carry into effect that agreement upon the following basis:—(a) That the Municipality shall forthwith pay to the Railway authorities the sum of Rs. 4,000 for construction of an Overbridge parallel to the existing Overbridge. (b) That pending the construction of the new bridge the Railway authorities shall allow to the public the free use of the existing bridge.

2. This meeting of the citizens of Vile-Parle deplores that the Municipality should have been unconcerned and negligent in this matter, and calls upon the Municipality (a) to give precedence to this matter over other matters, involving capital expenditure and pay the aforesaid sum of Rs. 8,000 to the Railway authorities if necessary by raising a loan and (b) pending the removal of the ban over the use by the public of the existing overbridge to provide at least ten vegetable stalls and three to four stalls for fruits and flowers on the western side of the town.

3. The meeting of the citizens of Vile-Parle hereby appoints:—Messrs. C.D. Barfiwalla, G.R. Desai, Kalyandass Bhatia, Chandubhai Nanavati, Mrs. Gangaben, Mrs. Shirinbai and Mr. Chhaganlal C. Killawalla to constitute a committee to forward copies of these resolutions to the parties concerned and to devise all necessary measures to ensure due effective and prompt execution of these resolutions.

P-A-T-H-E

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Rad House, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.

BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, MAY 23, 1934

GOVERNMENT MUST ACT

Four days have passed since the All-India Congress Committee passed a resolution endorsing Gandhiji's statement regarding the suspension of civil disobedience. The object of this resolution is that no Congressman or Congress organization should carry on any programme of Civil Disobedience, the practice of which is confined only to Gandhiji. The Working Committee of the Congress has promptly issued statement inviting attention of all Congressmen and Congress organization to this resolution. Dr. Mahmud, the General Secretary of the Congress, has also issued a statement informing Congressmen all over the country that civil resistance stands suspended in terms of Mahatma Gandhi's statement. There is, however, yet no responsive gesture from Government.

A Clear Issue

If the Associated Press is to be believed, the Government of India, in pursuance of Sir Harry Haig's statement in the Legislative Assembly on April 16, are now considering the resolutions passed by the All-India Congress Committee regarding civil disobedience and it is not expected that any conclusion will be reached until early next month, "as it will be necessary to consult local Governments." We see no reason why there should be any delay at all or any consultation with the Provincial Governments. The issue is quite clear and is capable of being dealt with by the Government of India without consultation with the local Governments. Sir Harry Haig has declared over and over again that the political prisoners will be released and the ban on Congress organization lifted immediately Civil Disobedience is withdrawn. In his most recent statement the Home Member said: "Government propose to raise no obstacle to a meeting of the All-India Congress Committee or, if the Congress leaders so prefer, of the Indian National Congress for the purpose of ratifying the statement of policy recently made by Mr. Gandhi and calling off Civil Disobedience." The meaning of these words is quite clear and it is that Government took no exception to the policy contained in Gandhiji's statement. They could not, in fact, be expected to object to it when they wanted its ratification by the All-India Congress Committee or the Congress. The A.I.C.C. has done what the Government wanted to be done: it has ratified "the statement of policy recently made by Mr. Gandhi" and called off Civil Disobedience. The fact that Gandhiji has been permitted to offer civil disobedience does not alter the position inasmuch as Congressmen have been prohibited from following his example.

Gandhiji's Gesture

If Sir Harry Haig meant what he said he has no alternative but to see that the political prisoners are released and the ban on Congress organizations lifted forthwith. The Patna decision presents a unique opportunity to the Government of India to prove the "bona fides" of their declared policy. Gandhiji, with the generosity and earnest desire even to help his opponents has made their task easier by his latest pronouncement. Speaking to the representative of the "Hindu" he said: "I must repeat what I stated at the time I was discharged, that I would strain every nerve to prevent civil resistance from becoming a necessity." Could there be a nobler gesture from a leader who has just received a magnificent proof of the country's unbounded confidence in him? The Government of India lack vision and statesmanship. But are they devoid even of a modicum of that faculty which enables an individual to act in a manner most conducive to his self-interest? If they are not, they will seize the opportunity and make an adequate response to the A.I.C.C.'s decision and Gandhiji's gesture.

The Strike Situation

It is now exactly a month since the textile strike started in Bombay. It began in an atmosphere of anxiety among friends and sympathisers of labour. There could not be any doubt as to the genuineness of their grievances. There could be no doubt that their sufferings were sufficiently acute to justify the drastic protest of a strike. The anxiety was regarding their power of sustained endurance. The last four weeks have shown the determined stand that the worker can make when he is compelled to do so in an eminently just cause. Barring a few regrettable instances he has shown that his determination is as cool and patient as it is strong. There have, unfortunately, been cases of violence but on the whole it cannot be denied that the strikers have kept peaceful. Considering all the aspects of the situation, the strikers—and, let it be admitted to their honour, their unemployed comrades—have been winning during these four weeks.

What about the other parties interested, directly or indirectly, in the problem? Nothing better was expected from the mill-owners than resolute opposition to legitimate demands of Labour in connection with wage-cuts and rationalisation. If they had been sympathetic there would probably have been no strike. But they were—and still are—more concerned with calling the dog "Communism" and seeking thereby to hang it. They are now trying to take the public and the workers into their confidence by stating through the press the 'true facts' of the textile situation to prove their plight. We propose to deal with these 'true facts' on another occasion, but here we should like to ask why it is that the owners said nothing earlier. The Government, on their part, feel that their sole obligation is "to keep the ring." The way in which they have been keeping the ring is itself open to grave criticisms. But even apart from that it is amazing that they should regard their duty as one of neutrality—pending the publication of their report. Governments in other countries feel compelled not to afford this kind of complacent indifference in a crisis. But the Bombay Government have not even thought fit to encourage the Corporation move about a conciliation Board. However, there is yet time to do the needful and, in any case, the Mayor ought to pursue the proposal with vigour. Meanwhile, the public too have a duty towards the strikers and that duty is to prove their undoubted sympathy by giving financial help to the workers.

Gandhiji's Forthcoming Visit

The glad news that Mahatma Gandhi will visit Bombay in the middle of June in connection with his Harijan campaign will be universally welcomed with relief and enthusiasm. Lately an unfortunate controversy had arisen over the question between a section of the Nationalist Press and the President of the local Harijan Sangh, the former suggesting that a hint had been informally given to Sjt. Amritlal Thakkar about the undesirability of Gandhiji's visit and the latter contradicting the suggestion. Whatever the rights and wrongs of the controversy its inevitable result was to bring Bombay into an unenviable prominence. The Sangh has, however, invited Gandhiji and the latter has accepted invitation and will be in Bombay in the middle of next month. The visit will, therefore, give an opportunity to Bombay not only to remove all possible misunderstanding but—and this is more important—vindicate the premier position that it has hitherto occupied in all progressive movements.

LIFE AND LETTERS

The Gentle Art Of Charles Lamb

(By Viator)

That several books on the personality and work of Charles Lamb should be published during the year which marks the death centenary of one of the greatest English classic essayists, is an eloquent and graceful compliment to the literary culture of a national consciousness that, characteristically enough, honours its dead and cherishes the past in an undemonstrative, if loyal, manner.

A Characteristic

Mr. E. V. Lucas' book, of course, heads the list and, in any case, it is impossible to write about Lamb without referring to Mr. Lucas as the Lamb scholar whose labourious research has yielded a rich harvest—a distinct and valuable contribution to critical literature. Nor does it cover the limited field of Lamb's single personality and his work, adequate as these might prove in themselves, but illuminates, so to speak, the scenes in the midst of which Lamb lived.

For Lamb, such as he was through the force both of his character and the circumstances that surrounded the incidents of his life, could not exist in and for himself in some rare and sublime isloation but must always remain in need of friendship. It was, in his case, a spiritual necessity and how urgent it was and to what extent it influenced him throughout his life is revealed by the entire emotional quality, the style of approach towards reality, the character and flavour, of his best published work including his correspondence.

The Human Touch

Lamb had inevitably had his 'circle' which embraced literary figures of the nineteenth century like Coleridge, Wordsworth, Southey, Hood, Hazlett, Dequincy, Godwin, Cary, each of whom contributed his share to the representative creative literature of his time, as well as many persons of no outstanding achievement. But this relationship existed more on the human than merely intellectual plane although his personality and art imbibed various influences released by some of the powerful personalities with whom he came in contact.

This humanity that distinguishes every action of Lamb is the quintessence of the man and writer. His classic "Essays of Elia" and his correspondence are shaped out of the quality of Lamb's impulse towards human understanding! and it is easy to understand why he continues to survive fluctuations in literary mode and taste and has even been chosen to be recognised as the father of the English essay, a literary medium which he has enriched with the flavour of his individuality.

Lamb's Life

Friendship for Lamb, I said above, was a spiritual need. The statement is confirmed by the recorded incidents of his life. Friendship did not always bring him happiness and certainly inflicted not a little suffering on him during 1798, for instance, when he was estranged from Coleridge. The letters that breathe the yearning of his soul, the cry for sympathy he begs from some friend to whom he turns in the misery of his life make very sad

(Continued on next page).

A SOCIALIST WAIL

Some time ago
My rhyme did flow
In a plea
For the victory
Of the Socialist Party:
To-day
My heart doth bound
With grief profound;
Is strick'n with woe
At the overthrow
Of the Socialist amendment.
I really
Fail to see
Why
The Socialist cry
Didn't find Gandhiji's "commendment."
May be
The diction'ry
Does not give that word;
But, you see
Those wasters
—The poetasters—
Have the right
To put to flight
Grammar's decree).
Indeed,
My heart's fill'd
With such violent sorrow
That I'd've still'd
My rhymes from right to-morrow
But that
(It's a fact!)
The Editor
—That exacting creditor—
Will say:
"Get along!
Where's your song?
Where is your daily lay?"

—"CHRONICLER."

SOUTH AFRICAN LETTER: Virulent Campaign Against Indians

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

JOHANNESBURG, April 29.

The most important announcement of the current session of the Union Parliament was made by General Hertzog, the Premier. It was in connection with the incorporation of the British Protectorates (Bechuanaland, Basutoland and Swaziland) to the Union. These Protectorates have an approximate total population of 760,000 which includes a sprinkling of Eurooeans. They are administered by the British High Commissioner in South Africa. In announcing that the Government was now considering sending a Note to the British Government urging the transfer of the Protectorate to the Union, General Hertzog quoted the right given in the South Africa Act for the taking over of the Protectorates. The conditions, he said, had recently become very serious regarding these territories. When they heard persons like Professor MacMillan-talking about it being treachery towards the natives if the territories were handed over, things became serious. He did not think that there was any reason to fear. If they showed the British Government they were in earnest and they considered it absolutely essential that they should administer these territories they would refuse to grant the request.

General Hertzog's statement has met with a mixed reception in the United Kingdom and it is doubtful whether the request will be so soon granted. There are several things to be considered. Firstly the future foothold of the British power over the Southern continent if the whole of South Africa comes under the Union national flag, secondly, the rights and privileges of the chiefs and the native population and thirdly, the anti-native policy of the Union Government. Presently, the British Government is a sort of sentry patrolling the widely spread districts adjoining the provinces administered by the Union Government and can act any time in the interests of the Empire. But if the administration is transferred, the British Government will be helpless in future if the Union population decide to go against British will. In these circumstances, if the Union Government secures the transfer of the territories, they would have scored a further diplomatic victory over the British.

HERTZOG'S STATUS BILLS

General Hertzog has achieved a remarkable personal victory in connection with the Status Bills. The opposition has dwindled down to only 5 in the House of 150 members. The minority, nevertheless, stands at its post and fights every inch of the progress of the Bills. They have crossed swords with General Smuts and other leaders of the Government but with no success. The Bills have emerged from the Committee Stage and will pass their third reading safely in a week or two. It is not considered at all likely that the Senate will take too long to endorse it and if nothing untoward happens the Bills will be placed on the Statute Book in one month or so.

ANTI-INDIAN AGITATION

The South African Rescue League, known in Afrikaans as Reddinsbond is carrying on virulent campaign against the Indian and has undoubtedly met with considerable success. It protests vehemently aginst the Europeans serving in Indian shops and urges that the Indians should be segregated. In a passionate speech delivered at Pretoria, the chairman of the League emitted all the fury against the Indian and excited the audience by saying: "I do not wish to call the youth of South Africa to violence, but I think it is time for us to awake and prevent such occurrences."

Mr. Tielman Roos, ex-Deputy Premier and ex-Judge of the Appelate Court, referred to this question at Bloemfontein. He advocated the restriction of Asiatic trade and said: "By defining the Asiatic's sphere of sale, they would prevent this section of the people from employing white girls to sell to Europeans and undercut the European trader."

Some ratepayers' associations of Johannesburg are clamouring for the segregation of the Asiatics and have protsted against the Tramway Manager's circular allowing Asiatics and the Coloured in the back seats of the municipal buses.

FRANKLY SPEAKING

RAJEN BABU'S APPEAL.

We have no doubt that the appeal which Babu Rajendra Prasad has issued for the services of medical men in the Earthquake-stricken areas of Bihar will be generously responded to by patriotically-minded members of the profession all over the country. All who have visited the rural areas affected by the Earthquake are agreed that the dangers of water-logging and consequent outbreak of epidemic, when the Monsoon will have set in shortly, are real. Preventive measures to preserve the sanitation of the villages have, therefore, to be taken betimes, lest the situation get out of hand and disaster follow. Though, as Rajendra Babu says, preference will be given to offers of help from adjacent provinces, doctors from Bombay City and Presidency, who volunteer their services in the humanitarian cause may rest assured that some of them, at least, will be given the opportunity to serve their stricken countrymen of Bihar by personal service.

FAIR CRITICISM

It may ill behove Herr Von Papen to speak of "equality of rights". He belongs to a regime which has enthroned force in the place of right. But his criticism of the League of Nations is in itself quite true. There is no doubt that "the League of Nations is merely an association of nations in which nominally equality of rights prevails but in reality the League is a political force". It is a notorious fact that the League in its present state is an institution that belongs, as it were, to certain Big Powers. They exploit it for their own purpose. They desert it and repudiate all obligations to it when that attitude is conducive to their special interests. That the "equality of rights" is merely nominal is furthtr proved by the open indifference with which the League treats State-members like India, for instance.

INSULT TO INDIA

The South African Europeans' sense of racial superiority was always insulting and provocative. Now it is going beyond the limits of endurance. According to our Johannesburg correspondent, the Reddismond League is carrying on a virulent campaign against Indians. It protests vehemently against Europeans serving in Indian shops and demands complete segregation of the Indian population. The Chairman of the League almost excited his audience to acts of violence by emitting fury against the Indians at a recent meeting in Pretoria. Some other associations of Johannesburg Europeans are reported to be protesting against the Tramway Company's circular allowing Asiatic and coloured residents to use the back seats. That the agitation is a challenge to the self-respect of Indians is obvious. Yet the irony of it is that our Government does not feel the insult and the humiliation. Our Government may be just "a subordinate branch of the British Government, but we cannot help remarking that both Sir Fazli Husain and Sir Maharaj Singh are unmistakably Indian.

TROUBLE IN SYRIA

Trouble is again apparently brewing in Syria. The country is emphatically described as a Republic complete with a President and a Premier. In actual fact it is governed under a League of Nations' Mandate by France and is no better in status than Palestine or Transjordania. It has experienced a number of "disorders" and "risings" during the last ten years all of which were suppressed in a ruthless manner. Now a bomb outrage has occurred at Aleppo, the attack having been aimed at the "President" and the "Premier." The question is whether the outrage is the beginning of worse things—another recrudescence of political trouble in protest against the so-called "Republican" regime.

GLASSWARE INDUSTRY.

Indian glass manufacturers have just reason to complain of the dumping of cheap and shoddy Japanese glassware in this country, which threatens to throttle the indigenous industry that is still in an infant stage. Japanese glassware began to make its appearance in India during the last War, when European products became a drug in the market. But the Japanese ware was of so inferior a quality that a revulsion of feeling against it among the Indian consumers set in, which has not yet completely worn off. The cheapness of the Japanese product is, however, a great temptation to the masses of India and it is no wonder that every year sees a steady increase in the country's imports of Japanese glassware. In 1932 India imported over 3 million Yen worth of Japanese glassware, which was about half the total output of Japan in that year. In 1933, however, the Japanese glass industry took a phenomenal leap forward and the production nearly doubled in twelve months. India's total imports last year were valued at 4,348,000 Yen, an increase of over a million Yen in value in comparison with the previous year's imports. According to a Japanese forecast, this year a further 60 per cent. increase in production is promised. The inflational policy of the Japanese Government, combined with other forms of State-aid has enabled the Japanese manufactures to invade the Indian market effectively. The Government of India, in spite of the representations made to them by manufacturers in the United Provinces and elsewhere, have taken no steps so far to protect the indigenous industry from the unfair competition of Japan.

Press Views

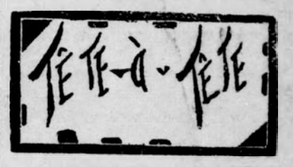
Satisfactory

The Working Committee of the Congress has sprung a sudden surprise by resolving to recommend to the All-India Congress Committee to undertake the task of running the elections directly by the Congress itself without the intervention or coming into existence of the Swaraj Party. Thus the Congress directly enters the lists, the Swarajists having taken the decision of the Working Committee with resignation, philosophic calm and good grace. There can be no opposition in the A.I.C.C. to this new move. All Congressmen will pool their strength and resources to fight the elections. The definite breach visible in the Congress created by the Congress Socialists and Bombay leaders, on account of the mandate sought to be given to Swarajists, will now be healed and all will bend their energies to fight the elections on a sufficiently radical programme embracing many of the Socialist doctrines as a sop thrown to the U. P. Socialists and their comrades in other provinces.—"Sind Observer."

Help The Swarajists

If the Swarajists should give battle in the Assembly, they should have the completest confidence of the Congress. They are after all Congressmen earmarked for a branch of Congress work. They must be treated as the men on the spot. They must, within the four corners of the instrument of instructions, be given the amplest latitude for doing their work in their own way. If a handful of Europeans in the Assembly can put forth such tremendous pulling power in the Assembly, there is no reason why the Congress Parliamentary Party should not dazzle the vision of the Government and of the world, by their united action and patriotic force.

They may not succeed in outvoting the forces of bureaucracy. But the moral effect of their thrilling speeches and joint vote will be greater than any victory of vote. There is no reason why the Legislatures should not be as much radiating centres of inspiration for a higher resolve and nobler purpose as have been the jails; patriots are patriots everywhere.—"Roy's Weekly."



"Are Test-tube Twins Possible?"
—Headline.

We don't know nothin' about Eugenics—or whatever it is called. But in Politics Yes.

* * * *

Apropos of Sir John Simon's statement on War Debts an Anglo-Indian contemporary says:—"Sir John Simon has done a notable service in pointing out certain obvious facts which are commonly ignored by American commentators."

A more "notable"—and it was very duly noted—service was done by Neville Chamberlain in ignoring certain obvious facts which are commonly pointed out by American commentators.

And the British Patriot Martin Finn has done a still more notable service by doing what American commentators have only been saying albeit with harsh and uncharitable rudeness.

* * * *

"Worst Storm Over Bengal."
—Press Headline.

As a tribute to the latest 12 magisterial commandments this may be all right. But we cannot accept our confrere's implied claim to be a prophet.

* * * *

Thus a correspondent in "The Star of India." "Perhaps "very few" have cared to detect the motive of Mr. Gandhi's belated Harijan campaign."

Very few, indeed, in fact none at all except the correspondent since the motive that he suggest is "to wipe out the Adi Harijan."

* * * *

"Loch Ness Monster Is A Fake," says a correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian." The other monsters are, of course, real. For instance, the Russian Bogey, the Gandhi. Hypocrisy, Swarajist Communist, Sir Cowasji Lipstick socialism and so on.

* * * *

We are pleased to learn that "Calcutta had the joy of a cooling storm on Friday."

It was badly needed, we think, after the "heating Mayoral" storm a day, or two before.

* * * *

"It is announced that there is no longer any hope that Larwood will play in the first Test match."
News Item.

The Australians must be reading it as:

"It is announced that there is no longer any 'fear' that Larwood will play. . . etc."

* * * *

"Constable And A Runaway Horse"
—Headline.

Horse-sense is a recognised virtue. The animal must have run away in a perfectly fear of the representative of the Ass—sorry, we mean the Law.

* * * *

"India seems strangely remote from Simla," writes Mr. Frederick Atherton.

Why strangely, stranger?

* * * *

"A tremendous Anti-Grumbling campaign has commenced in Germany," says—a contemporary.

Sort of "Silence for Hitler please!"

* * * *

"WOMEN IN THE AIR"

Yes, yes, yes, but when will they ever come to earth?

* * * *

A Chicago stastician calculates that "a woman of 70 has spent 6,000 hours before a mirror. But one must not throw stones. There are men of seventy who have spent 7,000 hours over a glass.

* * * *

"Getting Business is an Easy Job."

Yus. But not getting the bill.

* * * *

LOVE'S LANGUAGE

(He had lent her his stylographic pen to address an envelope.)

She: Oh! it writes beautifully! I declare I'am in love with the pen.

He: I am in love with the holder.

She saw the point.

Top-Heavy Mill Management

Where The Bulk Of Money Goes

SOME FACTS FOR MR. MODY

SPECIAL TO "THE CHRONICLE."

"I have not the time to deal with the subtleties indulged in by Mr. Bakhale," declares Mr. Mody, Chairman of the Millowners' Association, in a very ingenious attempt to refute the facts advanced by Mr. Bakhale in the wages controversy. Mr. Mody would have the world believe that he and those for whom he speaks deal straight when statistics are concerned and that those who place the Labour point of view from available sources of information indulge in subtleties. To the latter the sources of information are extremely limited and they have to depend on Government Blue Books, Tariff Board Reports and the like. Most exhaustive statistical information available for the lay man is contained in the Report of Mr. Arno Pearse and its authenticity has not been challenged. The utter lack of facilities for independent statistical tabulations from the point of view of the working class and the absence of any organised effort at Labour Research are no small handicaps for the spokesmen of Labour in drawing up the table of wages etc. from the authoritative Labour point of view. They have to depend upon such material which the millowners may condescend to place before them for their personal or as provided by Government or other inquiries.

"NO TIME."

On the contrary Mr. Mody has all the advantage on his side and as such he is in a position to place before the public exhaustive statistical information and take it into his confidence if all that he says is so simple and true. But he has "unfortunately no time" to do this sort of useful and instructive work as most of his attention is obviously needed to get at anonymous authors for subtle pamphleteering to discredit the workers, their Union and their leaders as also to see to blacklegging and proper police arrangements.

MR. MODY'S FIGURES.

It may be easy for Mr. Mody to show up the fallacy underlying the conclusions of Mr. Bakhale, but what are the facts about the bold claims that Mr. Mody makes to the credit of the millowners? I am not dealing with the comparative wage levels for the present. I shall return to this part of Mr. Mody's statement on a later occasion. In the meantime Mr. Bakhale is competent to take care of himself. Mr. Mody wants "to bring home to the public the precise position of the Bombay mills and the place they occupy in the economic life of the City." He, therefore, quotes certain details of wages paid in relation to the dividends and remuneration of the Managing Agents in order to show what a poor return the much-maligned Managing Agents get as against the huge aggregate wage scale. For his purpose he quotes from the "most recent" audited figures which are available, and they are for 1932. He is not able to give later figures, when he is writing in May 1934. Is it a device or is it just a demonstration of the efficiency of the Managing Agency system? But let that be. Let us take Mr. Mody's own figures. He gives the following figures:—

No. of mills working	71
Dividends Paid	Rs. 18 lakhs
Managing Agents	Rs. 9 lakhs
Wages and Staff Salaries	Rs. 650 lakhs

He is silent as to the number of wage workers and that of the lower and upper grade staffs. We are, therefore, left to deduce this essential factor in the distribution of amounts from figures given in available reports. According to report of Mr. Arno Pearse 81 Bombay mills employed 1,06,710 workers in the year 1929. Mr. Mody's figures are for 71 mills in 1932. To be fair to Mr. Mody and the millowners, I shall make a liberal calculation of the number of workers in the 71 mills and put it down as 90,000 and proceed with the analysis of the wages and staff salaries on this basis.

WHAT THE WORKERS GET.

In the calculation of wages account has to be taken of the absenteeism in the mills and the number of working days, not to speak of the fines and other losses recovered from the workers on account of spoilage, wear and tear, etc. Account has also to be taken of the cuts in wages, direct or indirect. Now, therefore:—

No. of mills working in 1932	71
No. of workers in 1932—	90,000
No. of working days in a year	300
Amount of Absenteeism, according to the Tariff Board's Report—	10.04 per cent.
Therefore No. of working days for all workers in the year—	2,42,89,200
Average daily wages per worker per day, according to Government Files quoted by Mr. Arno Pearse—	Rs. 1-4-2
Average wage-cut—	7.5 per cent.
Total wages thus paid—	283 lakhs (approximately)

WHERE THE MONEY GOES?

It will be thus seen that only Rs. 283 lakhs have been paid in actual wages. One may ask what has happened to the balance of the 650 lakhs, of which Mr. Mody speaks with such equanimity. There is the staff remuneration. But how much does this amount to? Let us see. We have assumed that 71 mills were working. Each mill employs less than 100 men in the "lower grade" staff, earning on the average Rs. 50 per month. The number can thus be safely put at 7,000. The total salaries paid under this head comes to about Rs. 42 lakhs only.

In the "Higher or Upper Grade Staff" there can be not more than 1,500 employees in this grade in all the 71 mills. These 1,500 consist of Heads of Departments, Managers, Directors, Managing Directors and such other bosses. Obviously, therefore, the colossal balance of about Rs. 325 lakhs out of Rs. 650 lakhs goes to this small coterie of big bosses in the management of the industry.

TOP-HEAVY ADMINISTRATION.

To summarise, therefore the actual position in regard to the distribution of Rs. 650 lakhs will be:—

90,000 Workers	Rs. 283 lakhs
7,000 Middle-class employees	Rs. 42 lakhs
1,500 Bosses	Rs. 325 lakhs

It is apparent that throughout the figures have been computed on a very liberal basis in order to avoid any charge of one-sided bias. The figures as analysed, show how small is the proportion of wages in relation to the amount of labour employed in the Bombay mills. Mr. Mody's pompous facts are thus found to be a clear exposure of the top-heavy management of the Bombay mills. What would be suggested to any impartial observer, in the face of these facts, is that it is not the wages of the worker that should be attacked, but the ruthless cutting down of the top-heavy overhead charges which are out of all proportions to the wages bill in the industry. Mr. Mody may, perhaps, oblige the public with his explanation, if he has any, in this connection. I do hope, he will find some time and that it will be easy enough for him to do this.

STRIKE SPREADS TO THE DOCKS

1,000 Charcoal Workers Down Tools As Protest Against Wage-Cut

(From A Correspondent).

Early on Tuesday morning about 1,000 charcoal workers working in the Haji Bunder and Daru Khana, went on strike. Mr. Inamdar Patil and Jani Sab immediately took up the lead and held meetings and took out processions of the strikers. Meanwhile Dr. M.R. Shetty of the Dock Workers' Union arrived at the place. A strike committee was formed and the grievances and demands of the workers were formulated. The strike is due to wage-cut which was effected by a number of the merchants of the Charcoal Merchants Association. The merchants called Dr. Shetty and the Strike Committee, but they could not come to any agreement. The merchants have, it is alleged, requisitioned police-help. Attempt is, it is also alleged, being made to get the help of the Port Trust for the supply of black-legs and to close its grounds for meetings of the strikers.

The following is the list of demands drawn up by the Strike Committee:—

1. For loading one cart Rupee struggle One, instead of the reduced wage of 14 annas and 12 annas. (2) Cleaning wagons of 17 to 20 tons: Rupee One. (3) To fill the bag with charcoal powder: Ans. 8. (4) To unload a wagon of 40 tons including cleaning, marking, etc.: Rs. 4. (5) To unload a burnee: Rs. 3.

DEMANDS ON BEHALF OF GHATIS.

To unload a wagon: Rs. 3; to unload a burnee:: Rs. 5 and to unload a 40-ton bogey: Rs. 6.

The Ghatis are under Mokadums who take contracts from the merchants.

NO NEGOTIATION

Strike Committee's Disclaimer

The Secretaries, Joint Strike Committee, write:—

Most of the newspapers this morning came out with a big splash about the "Peace Move." In this connection, the Strike Committee has the following to state:—

The Joint Strike Committee has as yet not received any official communication from any sort of millowners, whether inside or out side the Millowners' Association. The Joint Strike Committee has sent its twenty demands to the millowners and published them in the Press. It has no anxiety to make any concessions, without the sanction of the workers who had elected the Strike Committee. The insinuation which has appeared in a paper that the Strike Committee is considering the offer of settlement from a section of millowners and that the Committee is favourably considering a restoration of 35 per cent. wage cut is baseless and mischievous.

Com. Chondanker, a member of the Strike Committee representing the New City Mill of Bombay, was arrested to-day in the office of the Young Workers' League.

APPEAL TO OTHER WORKERS.

To-morrow is the 23rd May. The Strike Committee has decided to hold a mass demonstration on the Azad Maidan to celebrate the completion of the first month of the strike. The Strike Committee's leaflet which has been distributed to-day, calls upon the workers in the railways, docks, municipality, tramways and the other industries to demonstrate in sympathy with the textile workers and express their sympathy and solidarity with them in their struggle

RAJEN BABU'S APPEAL TO MEDICOS

Medical Relief Needed in 'Quake-Stricken Areas During Monsoon

(From Our Correspondent.)

PATNA, May 22

"The wonderful response that the distress of Bihar has evoked all over the country and the way in which all organisations and all classes of people have vied with one another in lending a helping hand to their sister province in distress, fills one with the hope that the medical profession would not lag behind in this race for philanthropic service." states Babu Rajendra Prasad in the course of an appeal he has issued requesting medicos for organizing medical relief in the 'quake-stricken areas of Bihar during and after the coming rainy season. He proceeds: "The existing number of medical officers working under the Bihar Relief Committee is inadequate to cope with the situation that will arise in the monsoon. Therefore, availing myself of your previous offer of help I am addressing this appeal in the hope that it will evoke a hearty response.

UNPLEASANT PROBABILITIES.

The geological condition of Bihar having become very precarious, it is very difficult to definitely anticipate the situation that might arise in the monsoon season. It is feared that heavy clouds will be followed by water-logging of extensive areas and a general outbreak of epidemic may break out unless energetic measures are taken in time to keep the situation well in hand." He concludes: "If the work is to be effective, organization must be complete before the 15th June when rains descend. All offers of services should reach the Bihar Central Relief Committee before the 1st June Medicos from Bihar and provinces that are contiguous to Bihar like U P and Bengal will naturally receive preference to economise both time and expense The Committee will find the railway fare for persons whose services are accepted. All correspondence should be addressed to the President."

RUSSIA NEEDS NO INVITATION?

Powers Optimistic She Would Join League

(SPECIAL CABLE)

GENEVA, May 22.

League circles are most optimistic about Russia joining the League.

It is now understood that Russia waived her original stipulation that she should be invited to join the same way as Mexico by an unanimous vote of the Assembly.

Following the conversations between M. Litvinoff and Barthou last week, France acts as sponsor and endeavour to secure a smooth election which requires two-thirds majority in the Assembly.

The Barthou-Litvinoff meeting which, it is noteworthy, was solicited by M. Litvinoff also discussed disarmament especially the Russian plan of the mutual security pact but the suggestion emanating from some quarters that offensive and defensive Franco-Russian alliance was discussed does not find credence here

LIFE AND LETTERS

(Continued from previous page).

reading: but they reveal the man, at the same time, with his shy and exquisite courage, his noble sensibilities, his utter frankness, both in his weakness and his strength. The man was unselfish in the extreme, generous to a fault and his loyalty towards such of his unfortunate friends as had to look up to him for help out of his slender resources, was of a rare quality.

The circumstances of Lamb's life, as we know, were such as could easily have driven a man of lesser strength to despair. He tasted misfortune and suffering and lived throughout under the shadow of the tragedy of his sister's mental sickness—the greatest blow under which he staggered. Tormented by his private sorrow which he tasted to the full with his extraordinary sensibility, writing, even when it lacked in pure spontaneity, as he admits, offered itself as an outlet, a medium of self-expression, a release from the oppression of the soul. Suffering for a nature like Lamb's, created an emotional quality that distinguishes his writing; it enriched his experience of life; it deepened the gentleness and innate nobility of his heart. The sheer humanism of his whole outlook on life springs from this source. Mary Lamb entered into his life and profoundly influenced it and their relationship will always remain a beautiful poem in the tenderest love between brother and sister; his touching gallantry in sharing the load of the unfortunate Mary's misery did not go unrewarded for his sister exerted a valuable and soothing influence that can hardly be overestimated.

The Gentle Art

The entire character of Charles Lamb's work is inseparable from his personality. The gentle art of the essay harmonized with his pattern of personality: and he excels in this literary form because no other could absorb the charm of his personality. From a purely literary viewpoint no comparison can be attempted between him and shall we say, the author of "Biographia Litteraria" or Haslitt, with his profundity and critical acumen, or Dequincy who will always remain a classic in English prose. Lamb possessed the good fortune of being able to rub shoulders with the most prominent literary figures of his times: and they, on their part, did not fail to influence him however indirectly or negatively.

An Introduction To Classics

Mr. Orlo Williams' little book is an admirable essay in the life of Lamb and treats of all essential aspects of both his personality and art. As a work in biography it is remarkable neither in the sensational style that would appear to have gained in popular fashion in these days nor in any other that might spoil for us the pleasure of reading a book on Lamb. It is simply a straightforward narrative of Lamb's life that adheres, with brief and appropriate quotation, to the objective veracity of incident. He fills in the essential outline of Lamb's life with discrimination and certainly succeeds in the task he sets himself of presenting the image of Lamb as it rises out of the famous essayist's work. Messrs. Duckworth's series of "Great Lives" ought to prove useful in introducing the most prominent European classic writers (the list reads quite representative) to the English-speaking public especially as the book formed, price and the entire plan of treatment with its chapter arrangement and chronology leave very little to be desired.

VIATOR.

*CHARLES LAMB by Orlo Williams, Duckworth's "Great Lives" 2|- net.

MOONJE INVOKES MARTIAL SPIRIT!

Says, Mahasabha Must Not Tolerate Encroachment On Its Privileges

Under the auspices of the Arya Samaj a lecture on "The Mission of the Hindu Mahasabha" was delivered by Dr. Moonje at the Arya Samaj Mandir, Girgaum, on Tuesday. Sir Govindrao Pradhan presided on the occasion.

HINDUSTAN FOR HINDUS.

"Hindustan for the Hindus" was the keynote of the speech delivered by Dr. Moonje. According to him the term "Hindus in its broadest sense, did not embrace any particular sect or religion, but all those people living in Hindustan. Just as the inhabitants of Afghanistan, whether they be Mahomedans, Persians or Christians, were called Afghans, so by Hindus he meant the people living in Hindustan. The aim and end of the Hindu Mahasabha was to attain Swaraj for these "Hindus."

Dr. Moonje, however, felt grieved at the "alligator" policy of his Muslim brethren. The Muslims, he said, were bent only on swelling their population by conversion. In Bengal, in Kashmir and elsewhere, the Muslims were gradually increasing their numbers by concentrated effort at conversion. The speaker wondered why his Muslim brethren could not leave the religious question aside and concentrate their efforts in the attainment of freedom for the country.

THAT MARTIAL SPIRIT!

This policy of the Muslims, Dr. Moonje continued, had bred distrust in the mind of the Hindu Mahasabhas because it was a direct encroachment upon its principles. The Hindu Mahasabha could not view with calm indifference this action of 'one sect trying to usurp for itself everything.' One community should not live upon another. Therefore, the speaker added, it was imperative that those practising the Hindu Dharma should cultivate the martial spirit so that they could maintain their own against any further encroachment upon their privileges.

ABOLISH UNTOUCHABILITY.

Dr. Moonje further made a clarion call on behalf of Hinduism to abolish untouchability and take the 'chandalas' into its fold.

The president, speaking next endorsed the idea adumbrated by Dr. Moonje.

With a vote of thanks the meeting dispersed.

STOVE TRAGEDY AGAIN!

Young Woman Dies Of Burns

There was another stove tragedy on Tuesday evening, in which Maniben Ramji, a young Hindu woman was the victim.

It appears that Maniben Ramji (20) who was residing with her husband at Null Bazar, lit a stove to prepare some tea at about 4 p.m. when suddenly her saree caught fire. She shouted for help and her neighbours rushed to her rescue, but before anything could be done the unfortunate woman had received fatal burns.

In the meantime some persons noticed smoke issuing from the window of the room of Maniben, and the Fire Brigade was summoned. Two Fire Brigades arrived on the scene promptly. The officers of the Fire Brigade visited the room of Maniben and immediately had her removed in an Ambulance to the J. J. Hospital. She died almost immediately after admission.

An inquest will be held by the City Coroner on Wednesday.

MALAVIYAJI BACK IN BENARES

Other Leaders Also Return From Patna

BENARES, May 22.

Messrs. Sriprakasji, Acharya Narendra Deoji, Sampurnanadji and other Congess leaders returned here from Patna.

Dr. Pierre Cresasole arrived at Benares and is staying with V. A. Sunderam of the Hindu University.

Pandit Malaviyaji also arrived this morning by the Punjab Mail from Patna.

Panditji looks somewhat exhausted.—United Press.

Mr. M. C. Kavishwar has taken over charge of Assistant Judge, Thana, from Mr. D. C. Joshi, who has been transferred to Bijapur as District and Sessions Judge of that place.

Monaco Loses 100,000 Dollars Worth Of Bonds

U. S. Supreme Court's Decision Affects British Bondholders Who Have No Hopes Of Recovering Part Of £78,000,000

SPECIAL CABLE.

WASHINGTON, May 21.

British bondholders' hopes of recovering from America part of £78,000,000, the estimated present day value of bonds repudiated by eight states of the Union a century ago, were dashed by the decision of the United States Supreme Court to-day. The Court refused permission to the principality of Monaco to file a suit against the State of Mississippi to recover the principal and interest of 100,000 dollars worth of bonds issued by the State ninety years ago.

It is understood that the bonds were presented to Monaco by two British and one American holder, because private individuals have no power to take proceedings against the State of Mississippi in view of the provision in the constitution of the State prohibiting any future payment on a bond, in defiance of the ruling of its own supreme court upholding the State's liability.

BOMB IN U. S. POSTAL PACKAGE

WASHINGTON, May 21.

A bomb enclosed in a package mailed from New York exploded in the post office here to-day, shattering the hand of a clerk who was handling it and badly burning another clerk.

The officials deny the report that the parcel was addressed to a high Government official.—Reu-

SEQUEL TO DARROW REPORT

National Recovery Review Board To Be Disbanded

WASHINGTON. May 21.

As a sequel to the Darrow Report, well-informed persons state that National Recovery Review Board will be disbanded on June 1.

Meanwhile considerable reverborations are anticipated with the opposing factions now lining up for battle.—Reuter.

SOVIET GIFT FOR BIHAR RELIEF

(SPECIAL CABLE)

MOSCOW, May 22

The Soviet Red Cross, Red Crescent Society received a letter from Lord Willingdon expressing gratitude for the Society's donation of 5,000 dollars for earthquake relief.

GANG ROPED IN

Battle Between Police And Dacoits

NAINI TAL, May 22

News has been received here that on May 21, Mr. Pilditch, Superintendent of Police, Ittawa, raided a gang of armed dacoits belonging to the Gwalior State. Two dacoits were killed and 22 captured with five guns and ammunitions. Mr. Pilditch was slightly wounded, while a constable received serious injuries.—A. P.

POLITICALS MUST BE RELEASED

Andhra Leaders Demand Lifting Of Ban On Congress

MADRAS, May 22.

The leading Congressmen feel the Patna Decisions have brought all sections of the Congress together and made it possible for a teamwork amongst them.

According to Mr. N. S. Vardachari, the importance of the Patna decision lies in bringing back their normal existence, for, without that, no electoral campaign will be successful.

Mr. Kaleswara Rao, the Andhra leader states that it is the duty of the Government now to release all the political prisoners, lift the ban on Congress organisations and nullify the electoral diqualification of the participants of the civil disobedience movement.

LIBERALS GRATIFIED.

Leading Liberals like Sir P. S. Sivaswami Iyer and Dewan Bahadur Ramachandra Rao are gratified at the new turn in the Congress politics and hope the Party will not resort to the same futile policy of obstructionist tactics.

Mr. A. Ramaswami Mudaliar welcomes the advent of the Swarajist Assembly for even under the existing constitution, influence of the men of knowledge and capacity on the Legislation and Administration will be considerable but he is of the opinion that the Swarajists cannot work wonders.—United Press.

"CHRONICLE" EARTHQUAKE RELIEF FUND

Our Readers' Contributions

Our readers contributed the following amount on Tuesday:

Harilal N. Shah	5 0
One Gentleman	10 8
Kantilal Keshavlal Joshi	2 0
Chatrabhuj Shivji	5 0
In sacred memory of Vora Parshotamdas Punjabhoy through his widow Bai Amrat and his Trustees	51 0

SIR P. PATTANI'S MISSION TO SIMLA

SIMLA, May 22.

Sir Prabha Shankar Pattani left to-day for Bombay.

The United Press understands that he came here in connection with the proposed enquiry into the diversion of Bombay Trade into Kathiawar ports.—United Press

PATNA SWADESHI SANGHA

Sub-Committee To Draw Up Constitution

(From Our Correspondent).

PATNA, May 22.

At the first meeting of the Provincial Board of the Bihar Swadeshi Sangha held on the 20th inst. Mr. Jagat Narain Lal presiding, Sri Krishna Singh, ex-M.L.C., and a well-known Congress leader, was elected President of the Sangha. A sub-committee, consisting of Messrs. Badrinath Verma, Nawalkishore Prasad, Ramcharan, Sujheshwer Prasad and Prof. Jhanshaha was formed to draw up the constituton and programme of work keeping in view the constitution and the policy of a Swadeshi Sangha as far as possible and practicable and submit the report by the first week of June.

COUNCIL ENTRY ... AND SWARAJ PARTY

Central Committee To Consider A.I.C.C. Resolution

In the course of a statement to the Press, Dr. B. C. Roy expresses regret for the inconvenience caused to those gentlemen, who had gone to Patna on his invitation on May, 19, to attend the meeting of the Central Committee of the Swaraj Party, which however, could not be, owing to the combination of circumstances, convened at all.

Dr. Roy continues:—

"The resolution regarding Council entry which was moved by Mahatma Gandhi and which was carried at the open sitting of the A. I. C. C. on May 19, was put before us by the Working Committee, and seeing the advantage of the position adumbrated therein, the Members of the Swaraj Party who were present agreed to accept it. The open sitting of the A. I. C. C. did not terminate till past midnight of May 19, leaving no opportunity to the Swaraj Party Central Committee to meet"

Concluding Dr. Roy says that the Swaraj Party Central Committee will meet at a convenient date in the future to accept the position as laid down in the resolution mentioned above.

Gandhiji is definitely of opinion that the Swaraj Party should not be dissolved. But the Congress having taken up the work for which the Party was revived, the activities of that party should remain for the present in abeyance. —United Press.

OFFICIAL & PERSONAL

Mr. C. Wiles lunched at Government House.

WHOM DO YOU CONSULT for INCOME-TAX
Messrs. NAGINDAS & MANEKLAL
6, Ravelin St., Fort, Bombay. Tel. No, 22560. Telegraphic Address: "Kadambari."

Readers' Views

What Is Swadeshi?

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to Mr. C. Rajagopalachari's explanation of the new definition of Swadeshi, given in your issue of the 14th instant and his remarks, "It is well known that in the matter of raw materials used in the earlier stages of manufacture, most articles accepted as Swadeshi have a large measure of Videshi in them ..... In the manufacture of soap, imported lard and chemicals are used." As manufacturers of soap, we are in a position to enlighten the public in this matter. It is always our attempt to reduce the foreign element in the manufacture of our soap to the minimum possible. For instance, in the manufacture of our soap, except caustic soda, which is unavoidable at present, we do not use anything foreign. Again, the percentage of this article consumed is also negligible.

Besides we are carrying on experiments in our laboratory with a view to provide a substitute for this caustic soda. What will be the result of our efforts, we cannot say to-day. But what we wish to impress upon the public is the fact that Indian manufacturers are always anxious to get rid of the foreign material, if possible, or to consume it as raw material as little as possible.

Although all the ingredients in our soap except caustic soda are indigenous, our soap has passed the I.S.D. specification and is accepted by public departments.—Yours etc.,

MULJI V. NARSI,
Manager.
Shoorji Vallabhdas Swadeshi Bazar, Ltd.

Bombay, May 17.

Sir Shah Nawaz Bhutto

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am greatly surprised at the criticism appearing in a recent issue of the "Bombay Chronicle" regarding the rumoured appointment of Sir Shah Nawaz Khan Bhutto as a Minister of the Bombay Government. With the criticism that has been directed against the promotion of Khan Bahadur D. P. Cooper, we in Sind, are not very much concerned as we have little or no knowledge of that gentleman's abilities. But I cannot refrain from giving expression to the feeling here that your remarks about Sir Shah Nawaz Bhutto whom you regard as a very estimable gentleman and who may possibly be a success as a Minister, read as a whole, to say the least, are unfair and calculated to create an altogether wrong impression about the wisdom of Government in appointing him to this office.

I may be permitted to state that whatever may be the state of the Provincial Legislature, Sir Shah Nawaz's appointment is one which cannot but be received with satisfaction by all communities at least in this province. We in Sind cannot but congratulate Government on selecting Sir Bhutto for the post, firstly, because it is only fair that of the members of the Cabinet, at least one should come from this province and admittedly there is no Sind Hindu on the Council who could even be considered for the office. Secondly, Sir Shah Nawaz Bhutto, as the leader of the Sind Muslims wielding great influence and power in his community, has been able to inspire respect and confidence of the Hindus inspite of the present communal tension in Sind. Lastly inspite of his difficulties, it will not be denied even by his opponents that he has stood for the welfare of the ryot and for efficiency in administration. Only a little enquiry into the affairs of the District Local Board of Larkana of which he is the President will reveal the fact that owing to Sir Shah Nawaz Bhutto's principles of efficiency and great tact, the administration of the Local Board has been singularly free of the communal taint. I feel, Sir, that you can assure your readers that Sir Shah Nawaz's appointment will commend itself to all sections of the public.—Yours, etc.,

GOBINDRAM PRITAMDAS
Mukhi Sind Hindu Panchayat.

Hyderabad (Sind) May 15.

"The Rope Trick"

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have read with great interest the articles that have appeared in your journal on the subject of the rope-trick. I have myself never witnessed the rope-trick. It may be a phenomenon, based on hypnotism or ocular delusion, but I would not be at all surprised if it proved to be a genuine miracle in the sense of its being what is popularly considered a supernatural phenomenon. I have had many opportunities of witnessing genuine miracles performed by Indian saints or "yogis," which would be pronounced by a layman as being nothing but "jadu," or in other words, ordinary conjuror's tricks. To be awe-struck at seeing anything that transcends ordinary human experience is an inherent condition of the human mind, which man shares with the lower animals. But when man is once awakened to the knowledge of his oneness with God, he begins to recognise that the activity of the Higher Spirit is not limited to the ordinary known laws of Nature, and that a miracle is merely a continuity of Nature and its laws, so far as they are known to us, and the outcome of a state to which all might attain if they chose. It takes time for man to realise the true identity of his Higher Self, and practice towards this end constitutes what is termed "yoga." When the yogi becomes perfect, there will be nothing in nature that is not under his control. "Nar jo karni kare to Nar ka Narayan ho jaye," so sings Kabir, the Poet-saint. There is Biblical authority for the same which finds expression thus: "The Lord, thy God, in the midst of thee is mighty." With God all things are possible. The laws of God higher than those known to the ordinary mind will manifest themselves to him who has brought his life into perfect harmony with them.

Some years ago, I saw a "fakir" in Poona, piercing both of his cheeks simultaneously with a long needle, and drawing it out after a few minutes without any loss of blood. About two years ago I had the pleasure of witnessing in Bombay, a miracle performed by a Mahomedan saint. There were about a dozen visitors in his room, most of whom were known to me. All of a sudden, we thought of asking the saint to perform a miracle, and we decided to request him to produce there and then a pineapple. We fixed upon a pineapple because of its weight and bulk which does not lend itself to ordinary juggling, and because pineapples were not available in the bazaar at the time, being off-season. The saint tucked up his sleeves so that there might be no cause for suspicion that anything was concealed in his sleeves, and stretching out both arms with joint palms, he asked us to cover them with a clean handkerchief. He then chanted some holy "mantras" and in a few minutes there dropped a fairly large-sized pineapple on the floor, followed by another immediately after, to the great astonishment of the visitors. The pineapple was cut and all the visitors were served with a slice each. On another occasion he produced in the same way two handfuls of dry fruit consisting of almonds, currants and pistachios. The following remarkable miracle was reported to me by a gentleman, well known to me, and about whose honesty I have not the least doubt. About seven years ago, a Mahomedan saint happened to visit Damaun in Portuguese India. There was a gathering of ladies and gentlemen including His Excellency the Governor and other officials and the saint who could do miracles, was requested to perform one. He was accompanied by a few of his disciples, who, on the beating of a drum began to dance about and plunge their knives and daggers into their own bodies. But the most amazing part of the performance was when the saint asked the Governor to hold his hand, and when the hand was thus held by the Governor, the saint severed his arm from his body with one stroke of his sword. Leaving his severed arm in the Governor's hand, the saint went towards his disciples and coming back to the Governor brought his body in contact with his detached arm and the whole became one again. The saint is not living now, but one of his disciples, whom I know, is still in Damaun and can perform the feat of piercing his body with a dagger without loss of blood or injury to his body. He may be prevailed upon to perform the miracle under test conditions in the presence of genuine seekers after knowledge.—Yours etc.,

BOMONJEE D. PUDUMJEE.

Charni Road, Bombay.

Goodwill Day

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—As one of those present at the celebration of the "Goodwill Day" last Friday at the Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Hall, I am constrained to say that no National Flag of India, universally known and respected as such was visible at all. What "K.A.A." writing in your yesterday's issue mistook for the flag of India was really the flag of the Irish Free State, and so "Sisir" supports my observation in your to-day's columns.—Yours etc.,

R.S.K.

An Appeal To Bombay University

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—It is reported that the Punjab Senate has approved of the proposal to declare as 'passed' such students as fail by a very short margin of a few marks in one subject but score higher in others.

In view of the fact that there has been an alround clamour with regard to the Arithmetic paper of this year's matriculation examination, the candidates and their parents will very much appreciate the Bombay University's emulating the Punjab example.

Another point worth mentioning is the fact that a student may find difficulty to cope with a certain subject but may exceptionally be bright in some other subject and it is this pet subject that he will pursue for his college course. Therefore there is nothing gained in plucking students for failure in one subject but much will be gained by swelling the colleges if such students are declared as "passed."—Yours, etc.,

K. MAHADEVAN.

Working Hours In Government Offices

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—"Reason" who supports "Sufferer" is, I am afraid, bringing in complex issues which do not stand to reason while considering the question of increased working hours. However, I shall certainly be prepared to discuss or debate with him if instead of appearing under a non de plume he would reveal his identity. If his argument that "it would be wrong to compare a Government Office with a commercial concern" was correct, the Government machinery would not have embarked on their recent "retrenchment" and "economy" campaign. It is due to this economy campaign under the advice of commercial experts that cuts in pay and increase in working hours were effected by Government.

Another argument that "the nature of work in Government offices requires exercise of independent judgment" applies equally nay even more in the cases of several commercial firms who in fact depend on such 'independent judgment' for their profits. The work in the Secretariat may differ from that in a High Cout or an Audit Office. Similarly the work in Messrs. Evans Fraser's house may differ from that in Messrs. Mackenzies or the Railway office but wherever work is to be done it ought to be and has to be performed with the due exercise of the 'independent judgment' of the worker proportionate to the salary he is paid.

I thank "Reason" for the advice contained in the last para of his letter. Employees of commercial firms know that they will get a sack if they start such agitation in the press and if "Reason" and "Sufferer" will attempt to attract wide sympathy by agitation in the press giving their names and addresses they can rest assured of getting a sack themselves first.

My first letter was not intended to complain about the working hours in commercial offices but it was only to give a mild hint (in these bad days of unemployment) to "Sufferer" to say that he has no real grievance and I still maintain that. Let "Reason" and "Sufferer" both appear in person before their Heads of Department with this grievance and the rep'y they get will make them open their eyes.—Yours, etc.,

K. MAHADEVAN.

Bombay Tramways,
21st May, 1934.

Indian Co-Operative Hostel Society

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to the letter of Mr. G. Subramaniam published in your to-day's paper it is very significant to note that his letter is completely silent as to the way in which he has safeguarded the interests of the society as a "strictly constitutional" person.

With very great reluctance I have again to point out that even at this stage Mr. G. Subramanian has not dared to refute the serious statements made by the Managing Committee in their printed statement.

The Assistant Registrar's letter is scrupulously silent on any authority on which his decision is based. The Assistant Registrar did not refer the letter of Mr. G. Subramaniam to the Society. As, according to my information, the Managing Committee is taking the necessary steps in the matter I do not propose to discuss anything further here—Yours, etc.,

S. NAGASUNDARAM.

Luxminivas, Matunga,
May 2.

PRINCES IN CONCLAVE

Reading from left: Sir Manubhai Mehta, the Maharaja of Patiala and Sir Akbar Hydari. Sir Mirza Ismail is standing on the extreme right.

Move To Reorganise Princes Chamber

"Jaya Mahal" Conference Reveals Little Likelihood Of Conflict With British India

The informal Conference of Princes and Ministers of Indian States convened by the Nawab of Bhopal was held at the "Jay Mahal" Napean Sea Road, on Tuesday.

The main discussion centred round the question of the reorganisation of the Chamber of Princes with a view to bringing in all the bigger States like Hyderabad, Mysore and Travancore which have not joined the Chamber so far, and to devise ways and means of discussing jointly with the British Government the question of paramountcy etc., arising out of the report of the Joint Select Committee after it has been published.

NO CONFLICT

The discussions revealed a belief among those present that so far as the conditions on which the States will federate with British India are concerned there is very little likelihood of any conflict taking place at all between British India and the States

The general sense of the discussions further revealed that in the Federal Chamber the States will not vote 'en bloc.'

The discussions are not yet over and will be continued today.

'Either mend it or end it."

The above is stated to be the slogan that dominated the discussion between the representatives of the Indian States who met at the Jaya Mahal the Bombay Palace of His Highness the Maharaja of Baroda on Tuesday to discuss the question of the reorganisation of the Princes Chamber

The meeting of the Representatives of the States was convened by one or two Indian rulers who felt that the Princes Chamber as at present constituted was a useless body which helped none

The present Chamber of Princes is composed mostly of representatives of the minor States in the country. with some of the major States, like Mysore, Hyderabad, Travancore and Kashmere keeping out of it.

With such four major States out of the Chamber. it is felt that the Chamber is incapable of doing any work on behalf of the Indian States.

The present constitution and rules of the Chamber also are questioned by the representatives of the major States. who say that the present rule of having one representative from each State whether it is a minor State or a major one was unfair representation.

The scheme that has been suggested by the major State—who are for the scrapping of the Chamber if it continued to function as at present constituted—is that the Princes Chamber. should be converted into a Chamber of the representatives of the States. They propose that each major Staete should be represented by one Minister, while the minor States should elect one or two delegates to the Chamber.

This question of re organisation of the Chamber. has arisen due to the Princes' anxiety to safeguard the position of the Princely Order in the new Constitution. They are also anxious to give a definite and unanimous opinion regarding their tion. With most of the major States out the Chamber has no voice to speak on behalf of alr the States and if the Chamber remains as at present constituted its opinion will have very little effect inasmuch as States like Hyderabad, Mysore and Tranvancore remain outside the Chamber.

NO DECISION YET

It is understood that at the Jayamahal meeting the Nawab of Bhopal and the Maharaja of Bikaner, both ex-Chancellors of the Chamber, tried to bring about a compromise between the bigger and smaller states. The Maharaja of Patiala, the present Chancellor of the Chamber, it appears was against changing the present constitution.

The representatives of Hyderabad, Mysore, Travancore and Kashmere insisted on changing the present constitution of the Chamber, if the Chamber wanted them to come into it.

The two ex-chancellors tried their best to bring about an understanding between the conflicting parties.

Those, who were present at the Jaya Mahal meeting were the Maharaja of Patiala, the Maharaja of Bikaner, the Nawab of Bhopal, Sir Akbar Hydari Sir C. Trench and Nawab Mehdi Yar Jung Bahadur from Hyderabad; Sir Mirza Ismail from Mysore; Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer from Travancore; Sir V. T. Krishnamachari from Baroda; Mr. R. C. Kak from Kashmere; Sir G Madgoankar from Indore, Rao Bahadur Surve from Kolhapur and Mr. Atal from Jaipur.

GROWING LONG STAPLE COTTON

Central Committee's Research Plans

SIMLA, May 22.

It is understood that the main question which was considered by the Central Cotton Committee at its meeting in Bombay last week, related to enquiry made by the Cotton Committee into the continued failure of the experiment made in Punjab and Sind to grow long staple American Cotton.

The United Press learns that the Committee has decided to appoint a Plant Physiologist and a Plant Biochemist who will investigate the causes of failure of the Cotton experiment upon which a large sum of money has been expended. The appointments are subject to the final approval of the Government of India and when this approval is secured, names of the candidates who have been already selected will be announced.

Sir T. Vijayaraghavacharya who attended the Committee's meeting arrived here yesterday.—United Press.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

Gloomy Strike Prospects

Although exactly a month has elapsed since the Bombay textile workers launched the General Strike the prospects of an early settlement of the dispute still appear to be very remote. In the present state of unemployment and depression one did not expect the strikers to hold on for any considerable length of time, but the fact that have stood firm so far, makes one believe in the prophecy made by Labour leaders that the strike would at least last for three months. Meanwhile the strikers, who, on a modest estimate, number more than 60,000, are undergoing great hardships. They will possibly raise loans and lead a very precarious existence. The millowners will probably be able to stand the strain of the strike with greater ease but it cannot be denied that if the strike continues for some months it will do incalculable harm to the textile industry and the industry may not be able to recover from the blow for quite a long period. And yet the parties to the dispute do not appear to be eager for a compromise. As was stated by Mr. Mody, the millowners are not at all prepared to come to terms with the present leaders of the strike while the Strike Committee will not accept any settlement unless the terms are discussed with them by the millowners. The deadlock is thus complete. But there is a ray of hope in the attempts now stated to have been set on foot by certain millowners who are not members of the Millowners' Association to secure a settlement by restoration of partial wage cuts. This move, however, it is understood, is being strongly opposed by certain group of mills who do not want the restoration of wage cuts even to a small extent. In the face of this stern opposition the peace move is likely to fail. At the moment, therefore, the strike prospects are very gloomy.

Good News

The recommendation made by the Acting Municipal Commissioner to the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipality that the water-supply to the City should not be further curtailed during the present hot season will be generally welcomed. A reduction in water-supply might have meant not only an outbreak of typhoid, as Mr. Taunton suggested, but of a far more destructive epidemic—fierce water disputes leading to fierce pugilistic encounters. The hot season in Bombay introduces an interesting feature into its life: those occasional but spirited altercations among (1) residents of different storeys and (2) residents of the same storey. Sometimes, these vehement wordy quarrels culminate in physical bouts and not infrequently, the parties concerned flee to the court for justice, which being duly administered, they become sworn enemies therafter and none crosses the other's path without looking at his "foe" as it he were thirsting, if not for his blood, at least for his drinking water.

Our Beggars

The Bombay Municipal authorities have succeeded, at least for the time being, in evicting the non-descript beggars, who had been colonising for a long time the vacant Municipal plot on the Phalton Road. The reason given out by the Municipal authorities for this action of theirs is that the colony has been a menace to the health of the City. But what actually has happened is that the beggars, who were evicted from the plot, have made themselves at home on the footpaths round about the Crawford Market and they expect to return back to their colony within a few days. One would like to know if the eviction of beggars from a certain municipal plot would put an end to the menace to public health? If they are evicted from one plot they will move to another plot in the city that is vacant. If their presence on the Phalton Road plot was a menace to the health of the city, their removal to another plot in some other part of the city would still continue to be so. What is needed is constructive plan that would at once help the beggars to find a living and a home as well as check danger to the City's health.

CALCUTTA TRAGEDY

Woman Performs Novel Form Of Suttee

CALCUTTA, May 22

With a view to predeceasing her husband who was seriously ill, a young Bengali woman is alleged to have committed suicide by saturating her 'sari' with kerosine and setting fire to it.

The condition of the husband who was a Sub-Inspector of the Bengal residing in a North Calcutta suburb for treatment, grew worse yesterday, the attending physicians giving upall hope of recovery.

The news was received by the girl as a great blow, and she told her husband that she would prefer to die before him, so that they might both be burned on the same funeral pyre. It so happened that the husband also died within a few hours of the death of his wife, and both were cremated together in deference to the wishes of the deceased girl.—A. P.

BANGALORE RETROCESSION

Issue Raised By Municipal Commissioners

(From Our Correspondent)

BANGALORE, May 22

The Municipal Commissioners of the Civil and Military, station at a special meeting held this morning in camera discussed, the question of the proposed retrocession of the civil area to the Mysore Durbar.

Several commissioners, it is learnt, tried to ascertain the views of the Government of India in the matter, but Mr. L. J. Melver, Collector and President of the Municipal Commissioner refused to commit himself to any opinion Several commissioners, it is understood, expressed themselves strongly against partial retrocession.

RESTRICTION OF RUBBER EXPORTS

Govt. Of India To Publish New Rules

SIMLA, May 22.

The Associated Press understands that the Government of India are publishing on Saturday, rules under Sec. 19 of the Sea Customs Act intended to restrict the exports of rubber from the Indian ports.

The Governments of Cochin and Mysore, are understood, to have agreed to the restriction of exports along with the Governments of Burma, Madras and Travancore.

While the restriction scheme operates from the first of June, the Government of India will bring before the Legislative Assembly early in August, a comprehensive measure dealing also with the production of rubber in areas where the Governments have expressed agreement.

The rules to be published this week, are expected also to relate to the import of rubber into India.

As for restricting the quantity of production, the Government of India are still in correspondence with the Governments of Burma, Madras and the Indian States concerned and until their replies are received, the final draft of the Bill to be placed before the Assembly will not be ready. While the machinery to operate the scheme will be more or less on the lines of the Tea Restriction scheme already passed by the Central Legislature.

It is learnt that there will be two licensing committees, one exclusively for Burma and the other for the licensing of exports from Madras, Travancore, Cochin and Mysore.—A. P.

GOVT. OF INDIA AND AFGHAN TRADE

Delegation's Report Under Consideration

SIMLA, May 22.

The report of the Afghan Trade Delegation, which was submitted last week is under consideration of the Government of India and it will take sometime before the Government is able to take any decision as to what action the Government will have to take on the Delegation's report.

It is understood that it may not be possible for the Government to make public the entire report which will be divided into two main heads, viz., political and commercial.

The Commercial portion of the report will be tackled by the Commerce Department, Government of India, while the political aspect of the question will be considered separately by the Foreign Political Department.—United Press.

"NO OBSTRUCTION TO MILL WORKERS"

Mrs. Ushabai Dange Gives Evidence For Defence In Case Against Labour Leaders At Kurla

(From Ouf Correspondent)

KURLA, May 22.

Mr. Vinayak Mahadeo Bhuskute and Mrs. Ushabai Dange, two defence witnesses, were examined to-day, when the hearing was resumed before the Resident Magistrate of Kurla of the case in which Mr. Madan Shetty, a Bombay Labour leader and six other strikers are charged with obstructing the passage of the operatives of the Swadeshi Mills going to work on the morning of May 15 last at Kurla.

Mr. V M Bhuskute ,examined by Mr. V H Joshi for the defence, stated that the procession started from near the New Kurla Mills. The accused were in the procession. After it passed the gate of the Swadeshi Mills, witness, who was in the rear, learnt that some processionists were arrested by the police. At the time, the seventh accused was arrested he was near the witness.

Cross-examined by Mr. Nerulkar for the prosecution, the witnes stated that the procession was taken out to hold a meeting near the Swadeshi Mills. Witness did not know the intention of holding the meeting. Witness was a sub-editor of the "Navshakti," a Marathi daily of Bombay. No speeches were made before the procession started.

No cause was shown by the police for arresting the seventh accused, who was near him Witness did not report the particular incident of the arrest of the seventh accused in his paper. The seventh accused was the last person arrested by the police.

MRS. DANGE IN WITNESS BOX

Mrs. Ushabai Dange, examined by the denfence pleader Mr. Joshi, stated that she had seen the first five accused in Bombay several times and all of them in the procession at Kurla. Workers were seen doing into the mill gate. She did not see any processionist obstructing the passage. It was not true, if anybody said that the accused obstructed the passage. The accused were arrested at a very long distance from the gate. The seventh accused, who was walking by her side, was arrested last by the police at a distance of about 100 paces from the gate.

Cross-examined by the police prosecutor, witness stated that she came to Kurla that day for the first time. There were about 100 persons in the procession. She was taking part in labour movement for many years past. Witness knew that the New Kurla Mills was on strike hten. Mr. Bhuskute defence witness, was walking by her side. The procession did not stop on the way, but was marching on. She addressed the meeting that morning and appealed the workers to join the general strike. Messrs. Bushkute and Inamdar also spoke that day. She addressed two more meetings of strikers at Kurla.

NOT ALLOWED IN

Re-examined witness stated that she was not allowed to go inside the police station, when she went to inquire as to why the accused were arrested and whether they would be let out on bail.

At this stage the defence evidence closed.

The Magistrate fixed May 24 for arguments as Mr. Joshi, the defence pleader, who wanted to refer the court to the assurance given by the Government in the Assembly that the provisions of the Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1932 would not be made applicable to Industrial disputes, had not the necessary books with him that day.

Ahmedabad School For Deaf-Mutes

A summary of the report of the work done by the Ahmedabad School for Deaf-mutes is as under:—

The School was established on 1st March 1908. It commenced its work with three pupils, one of them being the son of the founder of the school, the late Mr. Pranshanker Lallubhai Desai. Hon'ble Mr. R. P. Barrow, I.C.S., Commissioner, N. D., remarked in the Revenue Administration Report for 1908-09, ".... The school owes its origin to a father's anxiety to devise some means of educating his deaf and dumb son."

It is managed by the General Committee consisting of Patrons (5), Life-members (98), and annual members (22), total 125. Sheth Chamanlal Girdhardas Farekh is its President and Dr. Joseph Benjamin is its Vice-President.

Under the rules of the constitution, the properties of the School stand in the names of the trustees and the funds are mainly invested in Government Securities, Postal Cash Certificates and Municipal Debentures.

Property:—The immovable property of the School at present consists of the building site measuring acres 3 and gunthas 11, purchased at the cost of Rs. 21,000 and is situated near Navrangpur on Ahmbedabad-Sabarmati Road. Two blocks, one for the School and the other used as Teachers' Quarters, have been lately built at a cost of Rs. 47,000. Thus the total cost incurred is Rs. 68,000. This has been partially met by public donations which amount to Rs. 42,000. The School has still to make up the deficit of Rs. 26,000.

PUPILS.

The number of pupils is 32 (30 boys and 2 girls). The classification of the pupils according to their caste is as under:—

Hindus 28 (26 boys and 2 girls); Mahomedans 3 boys; Christians 1 boy; Total 32 (30 boys and 2 girls).

Classification according to the locality from which they come is as under:—

Ahmedabad City 6 (5 boys, 1 girl); Cutch 1 boy; Kathiawar 8 boys; Agencies 2 boys; Gaekwar's Territory 3 boys; Gujarat 4 boys, Bombay 2 (1 boy and 1 girl); Ahmedabad District 6 boys; Total 32 (30 boys and 2 girls).

There is a hostel attached to the School and there are 27 boarders (25 boys and 2 girls) in it. A lady superintendent is specially engaged to look after the girls.

The pupils are given free instruction in articulate speech, lip-reading, the 3 R's and useful handicrafts viz., sewing, drawing, sign-board painting etc.

Sources of Income:—(1) Grant-in-aid from Government in 1933 was Rs. 3,600; (2) The Ahmedabad Municipality gives a monthly grant of Rs. 125; (3) The Ahmedabad District Local Board gives an annual grant of Rs. 100; (4) The Nadiad Municipality gives an annual grant of Rs. 100; (5) Endowment Fund of about Rs. 2,400 in trust with the Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad, of which the school gets interest every year; and (6) Public donations.

Expenditure:—In 1933 the expenditure was as under:—

School:—Income Rs. 12,520-8-4* Expenditure Rs. 9,020-2-0;

Boarding:—Income Rs. 3,080-11-11 1|2; Expenditure Rs. 2,147-8-11.

NEEDS OF THE SCHOOL.

The present crying needs of the institution are a Hostel with a kitchen and dining room and a building to accommodate industrial classes. It is estimated that these buildings will cost about Rs. 50,000. The pupils a present sleep at night in the School building and take their meals on an otla (verandah). The industrial classes are also cramped in the present school building and for want of room the idea of starting other industries in the School is at present postponed.

After a certain period of school-training the boys are apprenticed to a good tailor or a painter in the city who further trains up the boys. The school time is in the morning from 8-0 to 10-30 and in the afternoon from 12 to 5. The boys who work as apprentices in the city attend the School in the morning and after taking their meals they go to the city.

The students who have passed from the school are able to earn their independent livelihood. Their average monthly income ranges between Rs. 25 and Rs. 90.

*Government grant for two years viz. 1932-33 (Rs. 3,700) and 1933-34 (Rs. 3,600) was received in 1933. Hence the apparent savings. If the grant for 1932-33 (Rs. 3,700) be taken out of the income there is a deficit of Rs. 200.

MADRAS BAN ON "BOMBAY MAIL"

MADRAS, May 22.

The Commissioner of Police, Madras, has banned the exhibition to the public of the film entitled the "Bombay Mail" (Syn.) produced by the Universal Picture Corporation of America.—United Press.

GIRL SWIMMER'S RECORD

Does Six Miles In Six Hours And Conquers Husain Sagar

HYDERABAD (Dn.), May 22.

For the first time in the history of Hyderabad, the Husain Sagar tank, which has often defied the attempts of even expert swimmers, was conquered by a 12-year-old girl Sushila Devi, daughter of Srimathi Tara Devi, Principal of the Kanya Gurukul, Begumpet.

She completed without break and unassisted a round of the tank, the circumference of which is about six miles, in six hours' time, and was greeted with cheers and awarded silver cups and medals on reaching the shore.—United Press.

HARIJAN BOARD CHAIRMAN RESIGNS

HYDERABAD (Dn.), May 22.

A mild flutter has been caused by the news that Mr. Vaman Naik, President of the Hyderabad Harijan Sevak Samithi, has tendered his resignation and submitted it to the All India Central Board.

It will be recalled that Mr. Naik was the chairman of the Reception Committee when Mahatma Gandhi visited Hyderabad recently, and an unfortunate incident took place, resulting in the curtailment of Gandhijiis programme.—United Press.

NEW ROAD AND BRIDGE FOR BHOPAL

Important Link That Will Facilitate Inter-Communication

BHOPAL, May 21.

On Wednesday last in the presence of a large gathering of officials and representatives of the public, His Highness the Nawab of Bhopal performed the opening ceremony of the Bhopal-Raisen section of the road running between Indore and Saugor and passing through the capital of the State, and of the bridge constructed on the Betwa River which passes through this territory. The Chief Engineer in requesting His Highness to formally declare the Road and the Bridge open, gave a history of this project and its cost in the following statement:—

"The construction of this important section will prove a great boon to the public of the State, as it will link our Eastern District with the seat of our Government. It will enormously facilitate transport of the agricultural produce of this area, and will prove, from the administrative point of view, a road-link of the greatest value.

A PROUD ACHIEVEMENT.

The Raisen-Begumganj section —a length of about 49 miles—has been constructed from funds provided exclusively by the Government of Bhopal. Towards the construction of the section from Bhopal to Raisen and the portion between Begumganj and the eastern border of the State,—a length of 5 miles—the Government of India have contributed to the extent of half the cost from the Road Fund Reserves.

The construction of the Adampore-Raisen section of the road, a length of about 18 miles, in a brief period of seven and a half months, represents an achievement of which the Public Works Department has reason to be proud. The road traverses a difficult country, and has to cross the river Betwa and large 'nallas.' Six Submersible bridges, including the one over the Betwa, and 41 culverts, some of which are of large size, have been built."

BHOPAL'S SPEECH.

In the course of his speech before proceeding to declare the Road open, His Highness said:—

"To-day, more than at any other period, means of communication represent the arteries which record the pulsation of the life of body politic. It gives me great satisfaction, therefore, to perform the opening ceremony of this road which adds one more link that draws us closer to the rest of India. We are happy in the possession of a large number of good roads that have lately been constructed. In the very near future, I expect the completion of the programme that will cover the whole of the State with a net-work of equally good roads that will offer greater facilities of inter-communication to the people and enable them to put their produce in the market with greater ease and better profit to themselves."

Simla, May 22.—His Majesty the King-Emperor has approved of the appointment of Mr. Arthur Evor Harries, as Puisne Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Allahabad, vice, the Hon. Justice J.D. Young, appointed Chief Justice of the Lahore High Court.—A.P.

SPENGLER AND HIS CRITICS

(By M. Acharya).

Oswald Spengler was always a much disputed man since he published his "Downfall of the West"—to some he was—and still is —a prophet. Recently, the national Socialists condemned him as a bottomless pessimist and when they attacked his recent book "The Decisive Year" and he wanted to answer them—they refused him permission in the Radio to answer his critics. Since then, three books against Spengler's pessimism have appeared in Germany but none bringing more clearness or optimism than Spengler himself.

Spengler is against everything labelled socialism—for him socialism is necessarily "Capitalism by the Lower Classes." Spengler says the lower classes are going to destroy the capitalism of the upper classes and therewith civilisation itself and the only possibility left is to "die heroically" with civilisation. Against this the national socialists pretend that Spengler is only an enemy of workers and his views are likely to offend workers and therefore he cannot be allowed to speak on the Radio.

The real fact is that Spengler does not believe that the national-socialists (because they call themselves, socialists, have an appendage of that name behind "national") will be able to save Germany or Europe. Moreover he does not believe in a pure race: His definition of Race or German is all that is hardy. Against this argument, the recent writers say that Spengler stands for the "beasts of preys among men."

When his first sensational book appeared the techniciates tried to argue that technics will overcome downfall and pessimism. Spengler retorted them with some nonsense about the power of technics and technicians to avert catastrophe—to Europe. The only strong argument, the strongest perhaps that still holds good, is that in Roman times technics were highly developed —for those days—and still some failed. Spengler says he does not believe that modern Caesars will be able to avert the catastrophe which awaits Europe. Spengler's world is European man.

ON HITLER.

Just before Hitler took office (not to be confounded with power), G. Jebens a philosopher published a book called "The philosophy of progress" where he disagreed with Spengler as a pessimist and warned Hitler as optimist. He said because people are tired of Spengler's pessimism which leads nowhere, they expect much from Hitler's optimism. But he said, if Hitler is not going to be careful, has no check over his mind, he is likely, nay bound, to call forth the greatest, catastrophe that Germany ever had to face—a storm which he cannot manage or overcome, for conjuring up which he is in a way responsible.

What is true and where between Hitler's optimism and Spengler's pessimism, between Nazi—philosopher's and technician's optimism. Most of the attacks of Nazi's and technicians are as much directed as Spengler's pessimism beside this point. Spengler may be wrong with his pessimist philosopry as his opponents of all shades may be illusory about their 'optimism"—blindness. In the end, Spengler may be more right than the optimists who depend too much upon treir "cleverness" to save Germany or mankind. Spengler may be right "over and against" the self-illusioned optimists—he is 'very' likely to be right.

The technicians are themselves doubtful about the power of their intelligence to save—even technics. But the Nazi optimist philosophers get over the difficulty by trying to prove that Truth is not necessarily Reality and even putting the two categories as "antethsis." They are thus leading to the Maya theory and building their national-socialism upon that basis. Hence their principle is: Work has no meaning—but "an object and a subject" upon which man has to divert attention. Never mind if you live or have to die, "work for work's sake"—at least you will save your soul. Hitler recently said "wages and dividends are immaterial"—and yet tried to prove how the automobile roads will increase the consuming capacity of the people and thus "benefit trade." A "fact" that none in his worldly senses believes. Spengler himself was in the 'Dinta,' a psycho-technic stitute—of the heavy industrials, as its president and this institute tried to exploit the "work-fanatic" youths by telling and dinning into their fears "Life has only value" in work as directed by the giant companies—not in the means earned to procuss it as of little import to (exception being their employing masters). Here with a little difference (the smallness of which Hitler does not speak), there can be no difference between Spengler and Hitler—as yet at least. Hitler also repeats daily about the fanatical "ideal of work": What work and what purpose, that is determined by others than those who have to practise the fanaticism. Here both err equally—although each passes for the antipodes and counter-pole of the other. Optimism professed and pessimism confessed changes nothing.

Spengler at least spins out of the books he has studied comparing the past with the present —without worldly practical sense (except perhaps in making his living). But Hitler has cheap unstudied philosophy 'supposed' to be based on the study—'his' study—of German past glory—a philosophy which is attractive to breadless multitudes, but his reading of history, even of Bismarckian politics, is very much the opposite of German Historians themselves. Even the authority on Bismarck's displomacy —Count E. Reventlow—is revising what he wrote at the end of the war because he happens now to be a silent follower of Hitler's —future.

Spengler can afford to be illusionist as a mere book worm but not so Hitler and technicians who are so-called "optimists." The "heroic death" which Spengler advises and the glorious past and future which Hitler and technicians hold out in and out of season may avail nothing to living or yet unborn Germans. In all likelihood, both will not avail anything and in this respect Spengler is "temporarily" the more correct person and may prove a prophet while Hitler may go down as an illusionist. So too the technician-optimists.

THE DISPARITY.

For technics is one thing and economics, as Hitler and technicians work upon philosophically, is another. There is a great disparity between the two. It is enough to remember that in spite of high technics evolved, economics as now understood and tried (including the Russian Bolshevist) are failures. Nay the technicians themselves are being ousted by economics are till now "acknowledged" in the history, of man. Here Spengler is right although he is wrong in confounding technics with economics and he and his opponents leave out altogether this question of present economics as axiomatic, "eternal in principle." Both optimists and pessimists founder on this present economics while Spengler at least is so far right man, even the European Heroman as both consider, is bound to founder on 'this' "rock" consciously and heroically as Spengler or need not and will not as Hitler thinks or believes. Against this foundering economics, no technics, no Germanism and race purity helps at all. For this economics left to us by tradition and implicit faith is fundamentally unarithmetic—in spite of all attempted calculation. There is no fundamental economic chnic i.e. only based on arithmetic. Hence economics has remained speculation, surprising disappointment. As Prof. Schiller criticised economists, opticism, it is black magic. Spengler has at least the virtue of not caring to know anything of economics—and when asked (by the present writer long years ago) not condescending to disdiscuss it as of little import to his own pessimism, for he wants to preach pessimism. Are the Marxian or National Socialist and technical optimists any better. They also refuse to consider whether the present economics has any arithmetical fundament (that was also tried by me) and thus blindly go with their optimism even so late as is to prove that Spengler is right in spite of all his wrong writings.

It is not Spengler no doubt who is going to help in salvaging civilisation but it is also not Hitler, Roosevelt or technocrats or Marxians who will do it and the professors of economics are only professors of past, economist without keys to the future, without economic technics.

If science has any values, it is in giving keys to every situation. That is the nature of physics, chemistry, mechanics and electricity otherwise, science would be childish speculative play. In economics however as it is to-day and as it is tried on all hands, there is no science of technic and no key to the next step. Hence both Spengler and his optimistic opponents are equaliy wrong. Hence this economic civilization is bound to fail and falls overnight.

Vithalgadh.—In response to the suggestion of Mr. Dalichand Shah, Director of Industries, Durbar Shree Vijaysinghji of Vithalgadh has granted permission for the establishment of a Hindu Orphanage and a Widows' Home at Vithalgadh.—United Press.

STRIKE SITUATION AS BEFORE

Only Stray Assaults Here And There Mar General Peace

Save for a stray assault here and a strays assault there the strike area presented a peaceful appearance on Tuesday morning.

Only sixteen mills were kept open but some of them recorded a poor attendance. Women workers posted themselves before the Apollo the Pioneer and the Shapurji mills and conducted vigorous picketting in front of these mills.

Three minor assaults by the mill-strikers were reported on Tuesday in the Ferguson Road Superbang and the Chor Golly as a result of which three persons were injured.

One of the injured was a police constable and he was taken to the K E M hospital for treatment.

Mr. Choudkar. a member of the Strike Committee was arrested by the police.

The Raghuvamsa mill has declared a lockout from Tuesday.

The Bradbury group of mills have put up a notice on Tuesday to the effect that the wages of the mill workers for nine days will be paid on the 25th of May and the mill will recommence working on the 26th instant.

MORE KURLA WORKERS JOIN STRIKE

(From Our Correspondent).

KURLA, May 22.

The textile strike situation here appears to be worsening day by day. More than 1,000 operatives of the Swadeshi Mills did not go to work yesterday owing to the vigorous efforts of the labour leaders, who address the meeting of strikers every morning. It is understood that out of the total strength of about 3,000 workers, only 1,300 attended the mill yesterday.

Strike Situation At Kurla

(From Our Correspondent).

KURLA, May 22.

The textile strike is gaining ground at Kurla.

The attendance of operatives in the Swadeshi Mills dwindled down again, when it opened this morning. The number of workers, who attended the mill, was 734 in the morning, while it was 701 only when it closed this evening.

There was a fall of 600 in the number of workers to-day over that of yesterday, when the total attendance recorded was about 1,300. Saturday's attendance was about 2,500, which showed that 1,200 workers did not turn up on Monday.

Baroda Supports Bombay Strike

(From A Correspondent).

BARODA, May 20.

Under the auspices of the Press Workers' Union, a public meeting of Baroda citizens was held under the presidency of Sjt. Thakur Prasad Pardhe in Azad Bag when a resolution supporting the Bombay Strike was passed.

SERIOUS RIOT AVERTED

Several Injured Before Police Intervention

LAHORE, May 22.

The timely intervention of the Police, it is reported, led to the aversion of a serious riot at Bagh banpura, few miles away from Lahore.

It is alleged that two big parties of Moslems and Sikhs came to a severe clash and many persons were injured, some very seriously. The police party in the meantime arrived on the scene, and had the situation completely in hand.

The cause of the conflict is not yet definitely known.—United Press.

Installation Durbar In Dewas

(From A Correspondent).

JHANSI CITY, May 22.

Brisk preparations are going on for the Installation Darbar and marriage of Princess Indira Raje, the second daughter of H.H. the Maharaja Dewas Junior, on the 24th and 26th inst. respectively.

Several guests have already arrived and several others expected are the Maharaja of Indore, Nawab of Jaora, Raja of Narsingarh, Heirs apparent of Dewas Senior and Sitamau, Agent to the Governor-General, Indore, Raja-Bahadur Kusalpal Singh, Sir G. Madgaonkar, Sir G.B. Pradhan, Raja Audhnarain, Lt.-Col. and Mrs. Nicholson and Dewan Bahadur S.M. Bapna.

VALUE OF MANUAL LABOUR

Ranganathan's Advice To The Unemployed

OOTACAMUND (By Mail)

"All labour is honourable. The craftsman's toil is as respectable as the chair of an office clerk. Even in the richer and industrially better organised country of the west there are scores of students' self-help and co-operative organisations wherein thousands of poor students undertake the humblest of service in order to work their way through college or university. They take on jobs as dish-washers and hotel waiters, news boys and boot blacks." Said Rao Bahadur S. E. Ranganathan, Vice-Chancellor of the Annamali University, in the course of an address "On Education and Unemployment" at the Y M C A yesterday. His Excellency Sir Mahomed Oosman the acting Governor of Madras, presided.

CO-OPERATION BETWEEN 'VARSITIES

Speaking on technological education and the need for coordinated effort, the lecturer observed large expenditure involved in starting these courses in technology, it is necessary that there should be a coordination of effort and the fullest co-operation among the groups of Universities situated near each other.

"It is to be hoped that the Universities in South India will, in consultation with one another arrive at a common plan of action and evolve a scheme of technological education which will be specially suited to the needs of the Madras Presidency and the Indian States in South India.

TECHNICAL EDUCAION

"It has to be remembered, however, that while research could be carried on in the Universities the concurrent growth of industries would be necessary in order to absorb the men who receive a highly specialised technological training. So that we are back again at the old position that the problem of unemployment can be solved even partially only by the adequate provision of technical and technological education and paripasu with it by the rapid development of the industries and trade of the conutry.(

And in order to achieve this not only are the direct assistance and encouragement of the Government necessary, but also a conscious and determined effort on the part of the people.

VAST FIELD OF RURAL RECONSTRUCTION

Speaking on rural reconstruction, Mr. Ranganathan said: 'Apart from industries and commerce, the work of rural reconstruction offers a vast field for the patriotic energies of thousands of educated young men. The work is so important and urgent that both the Government and non-official agencies should subsidise the establishment of Practical Training Schools in Rural Reconstruction at various centres like the one at Marthandam in Travancore so ably run by Dr. Spencer.

"I should like to see that the Universities in India make it a rule that every student, before taking his degree, should spend at least six weeks at one of these training centres and produce a certificate of attendance.

AVOID EARLY MARRIAGES

In conclusion the speaker said: "To a young man I would say that inspite of the tremendous obstacles in your way, success in life depends to a large extent on yourself. Do not handicap yourself by an early marriage even if your prospective father-in-law holds the bait of financing your legal education. It is certainly soul destroying to be without work, but do not get morbid or discouraged. Be Alert, resourceful and self reliant and do not be ashamed to work with your hands if necessary."—United Press.

"WHOLE RICE MEAL DEPOT"

How Conjeevaram Perpetuates Mr. Iyengar's Memory

CONJEEVARAM, May 22.

A South Indian dietetic Reform Association has been formed here and under the auspices of this Association a "whole rice meal depot" has been started as a memorial to the late Mr. Kasturi Ranga Iyengar, editor of the "Hindi." In connection with the same, Mrs. Saraswati Pandurangam laid the foundation stone of "Kasturi Ranga Sanatorium", where patients will be treated by nature cure methods.—United Press

Latest Commercial News

Small Decline In New York Cotton Prices

STEADY TONE IN LONDON GOLD AND SILVER

Wheat Quiet But Linseed Steady

BOMBAY, May 22.

On Tuesday the sterling-dollar and the sterling-franc cross-rates opened steady but later showed a downward tendency.

STEADY UNDERTONE IN NEW YORK COTTON

A steady undertone characterised the New York cotton market and a better sentiment prevailed among the operators. The American Bureau Report had no effect on the market. There was some speculative buying at the initial stage of the session. The closing was slightly easy.

GOLD AND SILVER PRICES STEADY

London gold prices improved a little but silver was unchangel with a steady tone.

WHEAT QUIET BUT LINSEED STEADY.

Both Liverpool and Chicago wheat opened quiet and did not show any important movements. Argentine linseed was steady.

GILTEDGED SECURITIES BETTER

The London Stock Exchange was rather inactive while giltedged securities were somewhat better though there was lack of support.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(October 1934)

New York, May 22.

Previous closing rate	11.58
To-day's opening rate	11.62
Difference	plus 04
To-day's closing Rate	11.54
Difference	—.04

Broach Expectation July Rs. 197

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(October 1934)

Liverpool, May 22.

Previous closing rate	5.93
To-day's opening rate	5.86
Difference	—.07
To-day's closing rate	5.92
Difference	—.01

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, May 22.

A steady undertone characterised the New York cotton market. There was a better sentiment among the operators who bought and sold without waiting for further developments. The American bureau report did not have any influence over the market and hence prices ruled steadily with few fluctuations.

The session opened trading in October option at 11.62 i.e. 4 points higher than the previous closing. At the initial stage of the session some speculative buying set in and prices gradualy rose upto 11.66 but demand was not so aggressive enough as to keep up the advance and prices slid back to 11.60.

The New York cotton market closed at 11.54 with a decline of 4 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, May 22.

The following were the opening ranges:—

July (11.49|11.49) 11.42|11.42
October (11.67|11.66) 11.62|11.61
Decr. (11.78|11.78) 11.73|11.72

LIVERPOOL COTTON

London, May 22

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.

American May (5.98) 5.92
American May (5.98) 5.92
Egyptian July (8.25) 8.15
Egyptian July (8.28) 8.18

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, May 22.

10-45 p.m.

Broach J|A. was traded in at Rs. 197-12 with New York opening futures 4 points up and thereafter it declined to Rs. 197-4 as New York futures were reported to be about only 1 point up. Subsequently however the rate firmed up to Rs. 199-8 as New York futures were 11 points up and thereafter ruled steady around Rs. 199-0 with New York futures 8 points up.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, May 22.

Previous closing	5.11-1|8
To-day's opening	5.11
To-day's closing	5.10-5|8

T.T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, May 22.

Previous closing	5.11-1|16
To-day's opening	5.11-1|8
To-day's closing	5.10-15|16
Difference	—.00-1|8

FRANC RATE

London, May 22.

Previous closing	77.21
To-day's opening	77.28
To-day's closing	77.09
Difference	—.12

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, May 22.

London exchanges opened steady with the sterling-dollar at 5.11-1|8 but later it showed a downward tendency and prices slumped down to 5.10-15|16.

The Sterling dollar cross-rate closed at 5.10-15|16.

Franc opened at 77.28 and declined to 77.15. Later it further eased off to 77.09.

The Sterling-franc cross-rate closed at 77.09.

LONDON SILVER

London, May 22.

The market closed steady.

	Last Price	To-day's Price.
Spot	19-9|16d.	19-9|16d.
Forward	19-5|8d.	19-5|8d.

LONDON GOLD.

London, May 22.

	Last Price	To-day's Price
Gold per ounce	£6|16|2-1|2	£6|16|3

BULLION

London, May 22.

Influx (nil) £100,000.
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Gold (£6|16|2-1|2) £6|16|3.
Silver (19 9|16d.) 19 9|16d.

DISCOUNTS

London, May 22.

3 months (7|8 to 15|16 p.c.) 7|8 to 15|16 p.c.
4 months (15/16 to 1 p.c.) 15/16 to 1 p.c.
6 months (1 to 1 1/16 p.c.) 1 to 1 1/16 p.c

CROSS RATES

London, May 22.

3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay (1-6) 1-5 31|32
Paris on Bombay (5.79) 5.77 1|4
New York on Bombay (38-50) 38.37.
Berlin on Bombay (0-96 1/4) 0-96 1/4.
London on Milan (59.90) 59.84
London on Shanghai (1-3½) 1-3¼.
London on Kobe (1.2 7/32) 1 2 1|4.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, May 22.

Liverpool wheat opened quiet with July at 53-1|2, October at 55-1|4 and December at 57-3|4 There was not much doing and trading was featureless.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, May 22.

Chicago Wheat opened quiet with July at 88-1|2 and September at 89, i.e. about the same level of previous closing rates. Prices did not show any important movements.

CHICAGO OATS AND RYE

Chicago, May 22.

Chicago oats and rye were unquoted.

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, May 22.

Argentine Linseed was steady at 14.25 for July. There was lack of support from the outside markets and prices ruled at the same level.

LONDON MARKETS

London, May 22.

The following were the rates at 3-30 p.m. in the London markets:—

METALS

Tin (£232 1|2 buyers £233 sellers) £223 buyers £233 1|2 sellers quiet
Lead (£10 3|4 buyers £10 7|8 sellers) £10 13|16 buyers £10 15|16 sellers quiet.
Electrolyctic Copper (£36 to £36 1|4) £35 1|2 to £36.
Glasgow (70) 70

TEA

Indian Pekoe (1-1) 1-1.
Indian Pekoe higher (1-4) 1-4.
Ceylon Pekoe (1-1) 1-1.
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-3) 2-3

JUTE

Crop June|July (15 1|4) 15. sellers.
Dundee May (£17 3/4) unquoted.
Lightning May (£16 1/4) unquoted.

RUBBER

Spot (6 1|8) 6 3|16 value.
April|June (6 1|4) 6 5|16 value paid

LINSEED

Linseed Bombay May/June (£12-13|16) £12 3|4 sellers.
Linseed Calcutta May/June £12 1|2) £12 1|2 sellers.
Linseed La Plata May/June £10 7|8) £10 7|8 sellers.
Rapeseed Toria May/June (£10-5/8) £10 5/8 sellers.

SUB-MAGISTRATE MURDER ECHO

Riot Charge Against Villagers

TANJORE, May 22.

The echo of the Veerasingampatti riots involving the murder of a Sub-Magistrate and three other officers as a sequel to the order, prohibiting certain self-torturing practices, during a temple festival, was heard to-day in the Court of the Special Magistrate, appointed to try the case, wherein 55 villagers were charge sheeted with rioting. The trial is expected to last for some days.—A.P.

SEQUEL TO THEFT OF CURRENCY NOTES

Reward Of Rs. 100 For Apprehension Of Thief

MADRAS, May 22.

A reward of Rs. 100 has been offered for the supply of information leading to the recovery of Currency Notes and the arrest of a person, who goes by the name of Raju Naidu, in connection with the theft of Currency Notes, valued at Rs. 1,300 from the Mercantile Hotel. Mr. A. Charles, a Telegraph Inspector, who was staying in the Hotel, reported to the Police last Sunday the loss of Rs. 1,300 in Currency Notes.—A.P.

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, May 22.

Local silver opened at Rs. 54, 54|2 and 54|3, quiet but steady. Later on better Shanghai advices prices rose and touched Rs. 54|4, 54|6 and 54|7. Later on, on poor London exchanges prices slid back to Rs. 53|15, 54 and 54|2 but closed steady at Rs. 54|2, 54|3 a. 54|4.

Gold opened weak at Rs. 33|15|3 and 33|15|9. There was no business and prices closed at the opening rates.

RENEWED INTEREST IN AVIATION SHARES ON BALDWIN'S STATEMENT

PROVISIONAL PLANS FOR CONSIDERABLE EXPANSION OF AIR FORCE

Wall Street Cautious Pending Roosevelt's Silver Announcement

(Special Cable).

LONDON, May 22.

On the Stock Exchange, interest was renewed in aviation shares which were strong on Mr. Baldwin's statement that the Government had already drafted provisional plans for considerable expansion of air force. Kaffirs also were higher mainly on dividend hopes. Otherwise markets still presented a holiday appearance and were more or less featureless.

In commodities most markets were suffering from holiday effects and only small business was done owing to the absence of constructive news.

The Wall Street market opened cautious pending Roosevelt's silver announcement.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, May 22.

The 3-1|2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day unchanged at £90-3|4.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, May 22.

3-30 p.m.

The Stock Exchange markets were generally very quiet. Giltedgeds wers steady but business was restricted. Mining shares were very firm. Industrials generally were quie but there were some good features.

BRITISH FUNDS

3 1/2 per cent Consols (£78 3/4) £78 3/4.
3 1|2 per cent Conversion Loan (£103 1/8) £103 1/8.
4 1,2 per cent Conversion Loan (£111 1|8) £111 1|8.
4 per cent Funding Loan (£113 3/8) £113 3/8.
6 1|2 per cent War Loan (£102 3|4) £102 3|4.
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£111 1,2) £111 1|2.

INDUSTRIALS

Brazilian Traction (dol. 10 3/8) dol 10 3|4 ex div.
International Holding (dol 1 7|8) dol. 1 7/8.
Hydro Electric (dol 6 1|4) dol 5 7|8
Musical Industries (34-1 1|2) 33-6
Princhin Johnson (38-0) 38-0.
Imperial Chemical Def (9-1 1|2)
Woolsworth New Ord. (100-7½) 100-7½.
Swedish Match (8-9) 8-6
Dunlop Rubber (50-9) 50-9.
University Ordinary (23-4 1|2) 23-4 1|2.
Ford Motors (35-7 1|2) 35-7 1|2.
Cables and Wireless (£8 3/4) £8 1|2.
British American Tobacco (120-7½) 120-7½.
Camera 'A' (£8 1|8) £8 1|8.
Imperial Tobacco Ord. (126-6) 126-6.
P and O S N Co. Defd (17-3) 17-3.
Distillers (91-0) 91-0.
Bredrurd Dyers (15-9) 15-9.
British Ceylonese (12-6, 12-9.
J and P Coasts Ordinary (66-6) 66|3.
Courtaulds Ordinary (52-6) 52-6.
Fine Cotton Spinners (12-6) 12-6
Wickers Ltd. Ordinary (11-0) 11-0.
Inter Nickels (27 1|8) 26 7|8.
Bengal Iron and Steel (6-9) 6-9.
Tata Iron and Steel (£113) £113.

INDIAN LOANS

London, May 22.

3-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian Stock (£78) £77 3|4.
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£90 7|8) £90 3|4.
4 1,2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£110 1|4) £110 1|4.
4 1|2 per cent Indian Stock 1958-68 (£111 1|2) £111 3.8.
4 1|2 per cent New Indian 1948-58 (105 1|4) 105 1|2
3 1|2 per cent New Indian (1954-59) (£97 5|8) £97 5|8.
5 per cent Indian 1943|4 (£113) £110 1|4 Ex Div.

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent Australian Loan 1945-65 (£110 5|8) £110 5|8.

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (27-0) 27-0.
Dorun Tea (59-0) 58-6.
Empire of India and Ceylon (39-0) 39-0.

JUTE SHARES

Barnagore (12) 12.

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo-Dutch Rubber (25-7-1|2) 25-7 1|2.
Gulla Kelampong (24-4 1|2) 24-4 1|2.
Rubber Plant Inv. Trust (36-6) 36-6.

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (58-9) 58-9.
Burma Corporation (13-7 1|2) 13-7 1|2.
Rio Tintos (19 1|4) 19 1|4.
East Rand Proprietary (36-0) 36-9
Rand Mines (141-3) 141-3.

OIL SHARES

Venezuela (35-9) 34-6.
Anglo-Persian (50-7 1|2) 51-10 1|2.
Burma Oil (110-7 1|2) 110-7 1|2.
Mexican Eagle (9-7 1|2) 9-7 1|2.
Shell Transport (51-3) 51-3.
Royal Dutch (£20 7|8) £20 7|8.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, May 22.

The following were the opening rates on the New York Stock Exchange.—

General Motors (dol 33) dol. 33.
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol. 15) dol. 15 3|8.
U S Steel Common (dol 43) dol 42 3|4.
United States Steel preference (89) unquoted).

(Continued from col. 7).

The Russians helped the Turks when the latter were fighting the Greeks, and this has not been forgotten. Mr. Surritch, the Russian Ambassador at Angora, occupies a privileged position. Several treaties have been concluded between Angora and Moscow, and the political understanding is so close that no other great power is able to disturb it. On the other hand, the Russians realize that the Kemalists will not tolerate any Communist propaganda among the Turks.

The fact that Turkey has entered the League has not impaired the friendship. Turkey acts as a sort of outpost for Russia at Geneva. And in all international conferences the Turks and the Russians work together in the closest collaboration. Commercial and financial aid has been extended by Russia to Turkey and next year several modern textile factories, equipped with Russian machinery, are to be opened in Anatolia.

Kemal married in 1923 Latife Hanem, the daughter of rich Smyrna merchant. For a time the marriage promised well. But, report has it, Latife and other members of her family tried to have a word in State affairs. Kemal would not tolerate this and the marriage was dissolved.

BEQUETHED HIS ALL.

Of a generous disposition, the Ghazi has bequeathed all his possessions to the Kemalist party, of which he is the president. He is belived to own a large area of land in Angora, and one or two properties in different parts of Turkey have been presented to him.

During the Winter Kemal lives in a new palace which Austrian architects have built for him on the outskirts of Angora. In the Summer he stays either at the former Sultan's palace of Dolma Bagtche on the banks of the Bosporus, or at his modest villa at Yalova, the Turkish 'Carlsbad' on the shores of the Gulf of Ismid.

Turkey's Transformation Under Kemal

Ghazi Has Made His Nation A Force To Count With In Asia And Europe

The Kemalist revolution though born in violence has evolved into a peaceful and constructive regime. During the past decade while other nations have had internal political crises republican Turkey has escaped domestic wrangles. Economic reconstructruction vital to a country which was continually engaged in wars from 1910 to 1923 has been energetically pursued, writes Mr. J. Walter Collins in the "New York Times Magazine."

The Kemalists of course take their name from Mustapha Kemal Pasha, President of the republic, the man who drove the Greeks into the sea and freed Turkey from allied control. Kemal—usually known as 'Ghazi' or victor—expelled the Sultan and his family, abolished the Caliphate and has ruled Turkey autocratically ever since. He is known to have a great admiration for democratic institutions but he feels that Turkey is not yet fitted for such a Government. Therefore he works as a dictator through the Grand National Assembly in Angora which dutifully passes the bills submitted to it.

DRASTIC REFORMS.

Intensely patriotic and nationalistic, Kemal has aimed at making the Turk into a self-respecting citizen who will be able to meet the foreigneer on equal terms. To do this he deemed it necessary to carry through drastic reforms. In consequence on the surface at any rate Turkey has been changed out of all recogniton during the past ten years. Gone are the days when the Hojas (priests) held overwhelming sway over the common people; Turkey is now a laic State. Curious superstitions and dangerous beliefs fostered by various religious and reactionary sects have also disappeared.

Gone too are the days when the Turks wore fezes, could have four wives and had Christians to work for them. Nowadays they dress much like Europeans. They can have only one wife at a time. Since 1923 when the bulk of the Greeks and the Armenians were expelled from the country the Turk has had to work for his living and he is fast learning to compete—often successfully—with the foreigner.

EMANCIPATION OF WOMEN.

No less remarkable are the changes which have taken place among the women. Once they wore black dresses, were heavily veiled, lived in harems, took no care of their figures and never even thought of working. Today they vie with one another in being chic and smartly dressed and thousands of them have clerical and other jobs. They appear to be emancipated in the fullest sense of the world.

Education has not escaped the reforming hand of Mustapha Kemal. The old Arabic alphabet which was understood by only a fraction of the people has been abolished and superseded by new Turkish characters derived from Latin. All Arabic and Persian words have been expunged from the dictionary; their Turkish equivalents have been so widely taught that the Turks are becoming a literate race.

At the same time fundamental changes have been made in legislation. The Sherat (religious laws) have gone by the board; the Swiss Civil Code has been introduced, new financial measures have insured a more equitable distribution and prompt collection of taxes. Trade and industry have been subjected to regulations conforming with those in other civilized countries.

ECONOMIC PROGRESS.

Economic progress is visible on all sides. A vast new railway system has been built in Anatolia. Very soon all the principal centres of Turkey in Asia will be connected by railways. New buildings have been erected in cites all over the country. The telephone service has been developed. Drainage of malaria-ridden regions has been undertaken. Turkish banks have opened branches in small towns and villages. A start has been made with civil aviation, American machines and pilots being used. Turkish ships ply between the various ports of the Levant. Thousands of Turkish students have been sent abroad to complete their studies, while the Istanbul University has been completely reorganized.

Not the least of the changes are those which have taken place in Angora at the expense of Istanbul. Ten years ago Angora was an unkept little Anatolian village without a single building worthy of note. The weekly market was the most important event in the lives of its peasants and artisans. It little dreamed of the honours in store for it.

But when Kemal made Angora his capital, the town became a beehive. Money was spent freely and the result is that a modern city of about 75,000 inhabitants has been built in the middle of a desert. Buildings equipped with every modern comfort and convenience were erected, and 'to let' notices are rare. The roads are excellent. A magnificent new sports stadium is under construction. One of the most powerful radio stations in the world has been erected

GLORIES FADED.

Istanbul, on the other hand, the former capital of the mighty Ottoman Empire, has been losing in prestige. Ten years ago it was still an important centre, although its commercial importance had been much diminished by the closing down of maritime trade between the Black Sea and the rest of the world after the Russian Revolution. The allied army of occupation had brought the city a certain artificial prosperity, while even the 100,000 White Russian refugees caused money to be spent as freely as in the pre-war days.

To-day, trade and business are not at all good. Piraeus, the port of Athens, has become a serious rival of Istanbul as a Near Eastern shipping centre. Many large foreign concerns have closed down after having suffered heavy losses.

As one drives over the roads of Istanbul finding them in a shocking state of disrepair, one comes across burned and broken-down houses. At the same time one sees, notably in the centre of Pera, the European quarter a fair number of new and modern apartment houses. The explanation is that many Turks, who used to live in big wooden houses on the outskirts of the city, have been obliged to leave these suburban dwellings because they could not afford to pay the heavy train and ferry dues levied on them on their daily journey to town. They now live in apartments equipped with central heating, hot and cold running water, electric lights elevators and all the latest appliances—but this is not a signal of prosperity.

Mustapha Kemal has been credited with two ideas, both designed to revive the former capital. One is to make it the seat of the League of Nations, if the statesmen of the world will consider leaving Geneva. The other is to give Istanbul to a Balkan federation, including Turkey with Kemal hopes to help bring about.

But these are matters for the future. To-day the spirit of Istanbul is sharply in contrast with that of Angora. Angora stands high, the air is brisk, and the Turkish officials there work hard; they put in long hours, making Turkey into a modern State. In Istanbul the population is cosmopolitan, the air languid and the atmosphere full of the past. For any one who wants to know the new Turkey it is necessary to visit Angora as well as the Gate of Happiness.

NATIONAL DEFENCE.

The dictator recognized from the start that the only way for a Turkish regime to be stable and sure was to have the armed forces behind it. And this was easy for Kemal, who had won a fighting reputation on the battlefields of Gallipoli and Anatolia. A soldier first and foremost, he set out to make Turkey secure not only from internal disorders, but from foreign aggression 'National defence,' which means the army, navy and air force, took precedence over everything else. Large sums were spent, with the result that Turkey now possesses efficient and contented soldiers, sailors and airmen.

At the same time Mustapha Kemal saw the need of improving Turkey's position in foreign affairs. From time immemorial the country had been a bone of contention among the great European powers, with Britain, Russia, Austria-Hungary, France, Italy and Germany either trying to carry favour with, or threatening, the Sultan. Kemal put a stop to that. He has made Turkey a force in Asia and Europe.

SOVIET RUSSIA.

Soviet Russia is undoubtedly republican Turkey's greatest friend.

(Continued in Col 4 & 5).

New York Cotton Lacking Incentive

MILLS SELLING IN CONSEQUENCE

Attention Still Focussed On Silver

Bombay, May 22.

The New York Cotton futures market yesterday opened steady at about the highest levels of the previous day, October position being 11.67. The market was distinctly lacking new incentive and in the absence of any important buying due to favourable weather, an easier feeling prevailed. Spinners selling futures depressed values down right and the lowest touched was 11.53. Owing to the protracted silver message on which, attention of the trade is still focussed, however, the declining tendency was arrested at this stage and a rally ensued lifting prices to the closing levels of the day which were 8 points down at 11.58.

The highest and lowest levels of the day were 11.67 and 11.53 respectively.

The Spot Cotton also suffered a loss of 10 points and the closing was 11.55

NEW ORLEANS.

There was comparative easiness in the New Orleans market which lost 8 to 10 points and closed 11.33, 11.39 and 11.55 for May, July and October respectively.

The Spot Cotton lost 9 points and closed at 11.49.

PRIVATE CABLES.

From Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co:—

New York.—Small southern selling. Business quiet owing holiday.

New York.—Good weather. Hedge selling by mills reflected prospective curtailing.

From Messrs. Sarupchand Prithiraj:

New York.—American Mills selling as a hedge well absorbed due to expectation bullish developments.

From New York Cotton Exchange Service:—

America:—Cloth business very quiet due to general uncertainty, sales below production; stocks increasing; orders expiring rapidly. Reported Code Authority will recommend individual curtailment, if organised, not permitted by N. R. A. activity slightly below April. England: Improved cloth inquiry maintained, but negotiations difficult; turnover smaller last week: Continental situation unchanged.

From Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee:—

New York.—Domestic Stocks on May 1st are 19,000,000 bales less than the last year. Trade interests buying on any reaction gives a good tone to the market.

New York.—Good weather.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, May 21.

July 1934	..	..	.. 11.39—10
October 1934	..	..	.. 11.58—08
December 1934	..	..	.. 11.70—09
January 1935	..	..	.. 11.75—09
May 1934	..	..	.. 11.85—09
Spot	..	..	.. 11.55—10

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, May 21.

May 1934	..	..	.. 11.33—08
July 1934	..	..	.. 11.39—08
October 1934	..	..	.. 11.55—10
Spot	..	..	.. 11.48—09

NEW YORK.

New York, May 21.

New York 10-55 a.m.—			
July 1934	..	..	—
October 1934	..	..	—
New York Noon Call—			
July 1934	..	..	11.41
October 1934	..	..	11.60

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, May 21.

	Bales.
Days' Receipts at all U. S. Ports	8,000
Days' Exports to Great Britain	7,000
Days' Exports to the Continent	7,000

N.B.—All London and Liverpool markets were closed on May 21st.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Government Paper Firming Up

ALL ROUND IMPROVEMENT IN OTHER SCRIPS

Bombay, May 22.

To-day's session of the local Stock Exchange was a lively one compared to the dullness that prevailed only yesterday.

The 3-1/2 per cent Government Paper which was at Rs. 89 yesterday was abruptly quoted in the initial stage at Rs. 89|3|3 and on cotinued buying from all quarters Calcutta interests being prominent, advanced to Rs. 89|6 which was the highest of the day. The close was a little easier on profit taking and the price was Rs. 89-4-6. The tone was distinctly better throughout the session and quite a good volume of business was transacted.

The mill section also was better in sympathy with the rise in Government Paper and an all round improvement in almost all the scrips was recorded.

Bombay Dyeings after being done at As. 683 closed at Rs. 685.

Simplex were done at Rs. 73 and closed at Rs. 76-4.

Central Indias opened at Rs. 223 and after touching Rs. 226 closed steady at Rs. 225.

In the Industrial section, Bundis remained stationery while Indian Cements after opening at Rs. 378 firmed up and closed at Rs. 381-4 Shahabads also fared well and closed at Rs. 318-2.

Tata Steel Defrds closed firm at Rs. 230-10.

Andhra Valleys fared better and closed higher at Rs. 1353-12.

Tata Power eased to Rs. 1040 but on good demand firmed up and closed at Rs. 1046|4.

Tata Power Preference closed at Rs. 1298-12.

The close on the whole was an improvement all round in sympathy with the sudden rise in the price of Government Paper. General trade conditions and the strike situation, however, are yet so very discouraging factors that even an ardent bull operator could not conveniently afford to ignore them.

Under the circumstances, we advise cauion in becoming too enthusiastic over the advance.

TEXTILE MILLS.

Bombay, May 22.

	Rs. as
100 Ah. Advance	273 12
500 Bom. Cotton	20 0
250 Bombay Dyeing	685 0
250 Bradbury	91 4
100 Century	213 12
100 Central India	225 0
100 Colaba	73 12
100 Coorla	93 2
100 Crescent	7 4
250 Currim	5 0
250 David	60
250 Dawn	401 4
1 E D Sassoon	0-1-9
100 Elphinstone	0 12
1000 Finlay	80 10
1000 Framji Petit	95 0
100 Gokak	123 12
1000 Hindustan	1625 0
100 Indore	81 4
50 Kastoorchand	0 8
100 Khatau	49 12
100 Kohinoor	124 6
250 Laxmi	650 0
100 Madhowji	4 0
250 Madras United	65 0
1000 Morarji	555 0
250 Model	44 8
50 Mysore	90 0
200 New Great	108 12
100 Osmanshahi	N60 0
100 Phoenix	261 4
25 Sassoon Silk	30 0
1000 Sholapur	2,900 0
50 Simplex	76 4
100 Swadeshi	175 0
100 Swan	37 8
25 Tata	9 12
500 Vishnu	1406 4
1000 Western	725 0

BANKS

50-100 Baroda	91 0
25-50 Central	26 2
500 Imperial	1347 8
125-500 Imp. Conty.	335 0
50-100 India	107 12
5 Union	X-4-7-6

CEMENTS

10 Bundi	28 1
70 Gwalior	90 0
250 Indian	381 4
40 Katni Def.	1280 0
100 Katni Ord.	323 2
75 Okha	163 12
10 Punjab	17 14
100 Shahabad	318 2
70 United	88 0

INSURANCE

15-10 Jupiter	10 14
15-75 New India	31 8
200 Oriental	3960 0
10-100 Vulcan	7 7

ELECTRIC

100 Ahmedabad Old	141 4
1000 Andhra Valley	1353 12
10 Ajmer	7 14
50 Bombay Tram	137 3
100 Bombay Suburban	133 12
10 Broach	10 8
100 Karachi	202 8
100 Poona	187 8
100 Surat	171 4
100 Tata Hydro	138 7
1000 Tata Power	1046 4

RAILWAYS

500 Ahm Prantej	828 12
100 Amr. Patty	113 8
100 C Provinces	83 8
100 Dhon. Baramati	87 0
100 Gujarat	62 8
100 Mandra Bhon.	83 0
100Pachora Jamner	78 0
100 Sara Sirajgunj	83/4
500 Tapti Valley	750 0

MININGS

10 Shivrajpur	17 14
30 Tata Steel	230 10
75 Tata Steel Ord	66 0

MISCELLANEOUS

100 Alcock	180 10
60 Belapur Sugar	214 6
100 Bombay Steam	281--4
125 Bombay Burma	445 0
8sh. B B Petrol	2-10-3
50 Bombay Telephone	91 4
100 Ind. Bleaching	111 4
100 Indian Radio Ord.	552 8
100 Indian Radio Ord.	463 12
1000 Port Canning	575 0
15 Scindia	9 8
30 Tata Construction	68 0
25 Tata Oil	16 8

PREF. SHARES.

7 per cent Andhra Vly.	1230 0
6 per cent Bom Steam	276 4
7 per cent Bom. Trams	79 0
5 per cent Central India	X.D. 467-8
7 per cent. Katni 1st	125 0
7 per cent Katni 2nd	136 4
7-1/2 p.c. Punjab Cement	13 4
7 per cent Tata Hydro	126 4
7-1/2 per cent Tata Power	1298 12
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st	170 10
7½ per cent Tata Steel 2nd	133 8
5-1/2 p.c. Tata Mill	17 8
7 per cent Vishnu	650 0

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, May 22.

B C RATE—
T T D D 1/5 15/16
LONDON BANKS—
Selling T T D D 1/5 15/16 May
Selling T T 1/5 15/16 June-Dec.
Selling T T 1/5 29/32 Jan-Mar. 35
Buying T T 1/6 May-Dec.
Buying D D 1/6
Buying 3 mos 1/6 3/32 May-June
Buying 3 mos 1/6 1/16 July-Dec.
NEW YORK B C RATE—
T T 263 3/4
NEW YORK—
Banks selling T T 261 3/4
Banks buying T T 260 3/4
PARIS—
Banks selling D D 576
Banks buying D D 586
AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 55 3/4
JAVA—
Banks selling D D 55 1/2
JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 79 1/4
Banks buying 60 days 78
HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 97 1/2
SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 87 1/4
SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 157 1/4
BERLIN—
Banks selling D D 95 3/4
CROSS RATE—
New York/London 5.11 21st inst.
Shanghai/London 1/3 9/16 22nd inst.
Japan/London 1/2 1/4 22nd inst.
London/Paris closed 21st inst.
London/Belgium closed 21st inst.
London/Switzerland closed 21st inst.
London/Italy closed 21st inst.
London/Berlin closed 21st inst.
London/Stockholm closed 21st inst.
London/New York closed 21st inst.
London/Amsterdam closed 21st inst.
Java/London 7.47 1/2 21st inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Easier.
Gold £6-16-2 19th inst. closed 21st inst.
Silver London Ready 19 9/16 19th inst. closed 21st inst.
Silver London Forward 19 5/8 19th inst. closed 21st inst.
Silver New York Ready 45 1/4 19th inst. 45 3/8 21st inst.
London Discounts 3 mos. 15/16 p.c. 19th inst. closed 21st inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 1 p.c. 19th inst. closed 21st inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 per cent
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent
MONEY:—
Call 1 per cent
3 mos 1 per cent
6 mos 1 per cent
Tone: Easy.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, May 22.

The bullish anticipation of the President's silver message has been responsible for the cheerful tone prevailing in the local silver market. Accordingly, trading commenced in June option at Rs. 54-4 and after a set-back to Rs. 54 on general profit taking, the rate again improved on steady Shanghai advices but could not go above the opening level.

The movement in the Cross-Rate being narrow, there was not much change in the rate of Gold. The opening rate for June Settlement was half an anna lower than the previous day's highest, at Rs. 33-15-3 and throughout the session though the tone was steady and better, there was not much doing, the rate being almost the same.

	Rs.	As.	P.
Ready Silver	54	1	6
June Settlement	54	2	3
July Settlement	54	3	3
Ready Gold	33	15	0
June Settlement	33	15	3
July Settlement	33	15	6

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, May 21.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following quotations, of New York Stock Exchange.

	Dol.
Amer. Power and Light Com.	7
Amer. Forn. Power Com.	8
Amer. Forn. Power Gold D	54
Amer. Forn. Power 7 p.c. P	21
Electric Bond Common	15
Electric Bond dol 5 Pfd.	43
Electric Bond 6 p.c. Pfd.	50
Consolidated Gas	34
Columbia Gas	13
American Tel. and Tel.	116
Western Union Telg.	43 3/4
Radio Corp.	8
Chesapeake & Ohio	46
New York Central	29
Baltimore and Ohio R R	24
Erie R. R.	18
Great North Pfd.	21
National Distillers	26
Distillers Seagram	16
Amr. Tobacco B.	71
Dupont de Nemours	84
Allis Chalmers	16
Bethelehem Steel	35
United States Steel	43 1/4
American Smelting	42
Int. Nickel of Canada	27 5/8
Anaconda Copper Mining	15 3/3
Kennecott Copper	26
Cerro de Pasco Copper	36
International Harvestor	34
Ford Motors of Canada "A"	21
General Motors	33 1/4
Packard Motor	4
General Electric	20
St. Oil of N. J.	43
Socony	15 7/8
Chase Bank	28 1/4
National City Bank	27 3/8
Sun Life of Canada	405
Celanese Corporation of Am.	26
General Foods	32
National Dairy	17
Pennsylvania	32

Market steady and quiet.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, May 22.

SETTLEMENT.

3 1/2 per cent G P N Sett 89/4/6
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 89/5
4 per cent 1960/70 Sett 103/2
4 per cent 1960/70 Cash 103/3
5 per cent 1945-55 Sett 115|9.
5 per cent 1945-55 Cash 115|10.

TAX FREE.

4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 103/5
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 114/12
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 109/2
6 1|2 per cent 1935 B D L 105|6.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES (CASH.)

3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 97/7
4 per cent 1934/37 100/9
4 per cent 1943 103/13
4 1/2 per cent 1934 100/13
4 1|2 per cent 1955|60 109.
5 per cent 1939|44 107|6.
5 per cent 1940/43 108/6
5 per cent 1935 103
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 108/6
6 1|2 per cent 1935 T B 105|0.

(CORPORATION LOANS TAXABLES.)

4 per cent B P T 1974 99/0
4 per cent M Deb 1974 98|8.
5 per cent M Deb 1959 108
6 per cent K P T 1956 119/10
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 108

Note.—The 3 1/2 per cent Government Paper to-day opened strong at Rs. 89/3/3 and firmed up to Rs. 89/6. The close was a bit easy at Rs. 89/4/6 and the tone was distinctly better.

CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LTD.

Following is the statement of Liabilities and Assets of The Central Bank of India, Ltd., for the fort-night ended 15th May, 1934.

LIABILITIES

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	3 36 00 000
Capital Paid up	1 68 00 000
Reserve & Contingency Fund	70 00 000
Deposits, debts due to Banks and Agents. Bills payable, etc.	22 20 53 000
Sundries including Branch. Adjustments	2 62 16 000
Rupees	27 20 69 000

ASSETS

	Rs.
Cash Credits & Overdrafts on Government & other authorised securities	4 22 12 000
Loans on Government and other authorised securities	2 46 74 000
Bills Discounted	64 06 000
Lands & Buildings	1 11 22 000
Sundries including Branch Adjustments	2 19 42 000
Cash in hand ,at Banks, & Investments in War Bonds, Govt. Paper, Treasury Bills, Shares, Debentures, etc.,	16 57 13 000
Rupees	27 20 69 000

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay, May 22.

	Extra Spr-fine	Sup.	Fine	Good	F.G.
M.G. Bengal U.P.	140	137	134	129	
M.G. Panjab	140	137	134	129	
M.G. Rajputana	140	137	134	129	
M.G. Oomra No. 3	181	178	176	172	...
M.G. C.P. No. 1	194	191	189	185	...
M.G. C.P. No. 2	187	184	182	178	...
M.G. Broach No. 2	203	201	199	197	
M.G. Punjab-Ame.	213	211	209	207	
M.G. Surat	264	261	258	255	
M.G. Rajpipla	262	259	256	253	
M.G. Navsari	266	263	260	257	

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, May 22.

Following a decline of 8 points in New York cotton, the local market for Broach J/A, opened easy at Rs. 195/8 and advanced to Rs. 196 3/4 on light offerings in view of the impending silver message on which public attention is still focused at the moment.

Liverpool opening—due one point down—was 7 points lower at 5.86 and the market suffered a set-back to Rs. 196. As however, there was good business doing in the ready cotton, the operators were free buyers and the rate jumped up to Rs. 197 3/4. Subsequent Liverpool quotations were 9 points lower which caused the market to ease a little and prices at 5-30 p.m. were as under:—

Broach A/M. Rs. 197-12.
Broach J/A Rs. 196-12.
Broach New A/M. Rs. 198-8.
Oomra May Rs. 174-8.
Oomra July Rs. 172-4.
Oomra D/J. Rs. 172-8
Bengal May Rs. 131-0.
Bengal July Rs. 131-12.
Bengal D/J Rs. 137-0.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 22.

Bengal Superfine	143
Bengal Fine ...../	140
Bengal F.G.	137
Sindh-Punjab Fine	140
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	137
Wardha-Hingt	184/87
Nagpur Savner	184/87
Pundhurna	177/80
Yeotmal	176/78
Arvi	176/78
Ellichpur	176/78
Amraoti-Berar	170/71
Khamgaon	173/74
Mulkapur	162/64
Khandesh	162/64
Jalna/Sallu	163/65
Burwah-Sanavad	176/77
Broach Fine	203/204
Punjab/American	206/11
Punjab/American mix	201/04
Cambodia	266/71
Miraj/Sangli	198/201
Compta Good	206/16
Bagalkot	181/86
Kampala	325
Busoga J.....	322
Jinja	318

SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, May 22.

Castorseed May delivery opening Rs. 25-11; closing Rs. 25-12.

Castorseed September delivery opening Rs. 26-13-6; closing Rs. 27-0-6.

Groundnut Seeds May delivery opening Rs. 22-7; closing Rs. 22-8.

Groundnut Seeds August delivery Opening Rs. 23-8; closing Rs. 23-12.

JUTE SHARES RULE STEADY

Coals Unchanged And Securities And Teas Steady

CALCUTTA, May 22.

Jutes shares ruled steady throughout session and moderate business was put through. Coals were steady and unchanged with fair business passing. Teas were steady. Miscellaneous were unchanged. Securities were steady. Following were the closing quotations:—

Securities:—3½ per cent paper 89/7 small lot; 3½ per cent loan 1947/50 98-10; 4 per cent loan 1960/70 103-3 small odd lot; 4½ per cent loan 1955/60 109; 5 per cent bonds 1935 102-14 small lot; 5 per cent loan 1939/44 107-12; 5 per cent loan 1940/43 109 small odd lot.

Banks:—Imperial fully paid 1354; Imperial conty 339.

Railway:—Dehri Rohtas Light 11-2.

Cotton:—Kesoram 3-13.

Coals:—Amalgamated 19-2; Bengal 260 small lot; Burrakur 15-4; East Indian 21; Equittable 24; New Beerbhum 14-8; New Manbhoom 32-4 ex; Pench Valley 38 small lots ex-div; South Karnapura 5/6.

JUTES.

Agarpara pref. 112-8; Anglo-India 359 small lots; Adamjee pref. 114; Auckland 211-8 small lots; Bally 167-8 small lot; Barnagore 153 small lot; Delta 367; Empire 35/4; Fort Gloster 525; Howrah 51-14; Hukumchand 14-2; National 24-2; Naihati 405 ex div; Orient 213 small lot; Presidency 5-13; Reliance 74-8; Standard 325.

Miscellaneous.—Bareilly electric 12-4; Arthur Butler 11; Indian Iron and Steel 7-4; Tata Constructions 66-12; Bengal Paper ordy 74-8; Midnapore Zemindary 72 small lots; Calcutta Steam Navigation 113 odd lot; Bengal Timber Trading pref. 141 small odd lot; Balrampur Sugar 12-6 small odd lot.

Rubber Shares:—Ayer Panas 1.62½ cts.; Digwarrah 13; Glenealy 2.20 cts.; Teluk Anson 1.15 cts.

Teas:—Dufflaghur 16-8 ex div; Dauracherra 15-4 cum div; Dimakusi 36-12 small lots; East Indian 16; Eastern Cachar 12-8; Hasimara 42-12; Hattikhira 28-14 lot; Huldibari 29-12; Lacktaora 19. Manabarrie 256-8; Patrakola 1055-8; Sonai River pref. 115 odd lot; Soom 16-12; Tezpore 12-10; Tumsong 23.

Debentures:—4 per cent 1909-10 (1939) Calcutta Municipal debentures 102-2; 4 per cent 1910/11 (1940) Calcutta Municipal 102-2; 8 per cent 1921/36; Titaghur Paper Mills debentures 106.—A. P.

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports & Imports

ARRIVALS.

May 22.

Dalgoma, Berching, Karachi.
Shmedagon, Goodbody, Rangion

DEPARTURES

May 22.

Hilda, Antonio, Karachi.
Jalaputra, Macwillian, Moulmein.

May 23.

Baroda, Sampson, Busrah.
Carmula, Warden, Calcutta.
Gairsoppa, Taylor, Karachi.

LOADING.

May 22.

Steamer Jalajyoti for Rangoon.
Steamer Conte Verde for Trieste
Steamer Tebarton for St. Vincent.

S.S. Dalgoma:—The M M Co's steamer Dalgoma arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Karachi, with a general cargo.

S.S. Shwedagaon:—The B P I Co's steamer Shwedagon arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Rangoon with a cargo of kerosene oil.

S.S. Baroda:—The B I S N Co's steamer Baroda will sail to-day for Busrah with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Garmula:—The B I S N Co's steamer Garmula will sail to-day for Calcutta with a general cargo.

S.S. Gairsoppa:—The B I S N Co's steamer Gairsoppa will sail to-day for Karachi with same bottom cargo.

S.S. Jalaputra:—The Scindia S N Co's steamer Jalaputra sailed yesterday for Moulmein with ballast.

S.S. Hilda:—The Lloyd T Co's steamer Hilda sailed yesterday for Karachi with same bottom cargo.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, May 22.

S.S. Ranpura for London:—480 bags turmeric S M Rajgor and Co; 50 bags buffalo pickers A N Jaria and Sons; 13 bales woollel carpets, 4 cases cotton prints and 64 cases bristles Cox and Kings Ltd; 25 cases bristles B P and Hayley Ltd; 100 cases sandal wood oil Thos Cook & Son; 11 bales animal skins D Abraham and Sons.

For Tripoli:—27 bales cotton yarn A H Diab.

For Jaffa:—3 bales cotton yarn A H Diab.

For Beyrouth:—11 b les cotton yarn A H Diab.

For Istambul:—50 bags mendi powder A H Diab.

For Marseilles:—29 bales cotton fly N A Garia and Sons.

S.S. Dalgoma for London:—1495 bags groundnut oil cake and 495 bags masoor Ralli Bros.

For Hull:—800 bags castor seed C Gianchand; 2400 bags linseed Cotton Agents Ltd; 2560 bags myrabollam H Bhagvandas and Co.

S.S. Tiberton for St. Vincent:—1358 bags castor seed Ralli Bros

S.S. Castalia for Liverpool:—30 bales wool raw D Sasoon and Co.; 217 bags groundnut kernals S M Rajgor and Co.; 130 bags cotton ropes N A Garia and Sons; 75 drums castor oil Gujarat Oil Mill & Mfg. Co; 26 drums castor oil A Hargovandas & Co.

For Glasgow:—995 bags masoor Ralli Bros.

For Marseilles:—50 bales cotton fly Textile Products Ltd.; 85 bags dill seed and 124 bags mustard seed S M Rajgor and Co.

For Manchester:—182 drums castor oil A Hargovandas and Co; 158 drums castor oil W Latham and Co; 116 bags gum ghatty N Mooljl and Co; 46 bales cotton yarn waste Chimanlal and Son; 250 bales cotton raw Patel Cotton Co Ltd; 250 bales cotton raw O Suleman and Co.

For Barcelona:—100 bales cotton yarn waste and 26 bales cotton waste Eastern Trading Agency.

For Montreal:—6 bales woollen carpets Cox & Kings Ltd.

S.S. Trenenfels for Hamburg:—133 bags gum karaya S Khetsy and Co; 55 bales cotton fly M Narottamdas and Co.

For Houstan:—102 bags jute rags S Cooper and Co.

For Rotterdam:—29 bales cotton fly M Narottamdas and Co; 495 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros. 80 bags cassin Imperial Export Co; 700 bags groundnut oil cakes M Hoosein and Sons.

For Antwerp:—680 bags ground nut oil cakes M Hoosein and Sons.

S.S. Conte Verde for Trieste:—110 bales cotton raw N Rajaram and Co.

For Venice:—10 b les cow hides D Abraham and Sons; 107 bales cotton raw Bombay Co.

For Patras:—41 bags black pepper H Khiaram.

For Piracus:—575 bags linseed H Khiaram;

For Istambul:—70 bags mendi powder Thos Cook & Son.

For Salonica:—25 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

SS. Mayebashi Maru for Kobe:—200 bales cotton raw Nissho Co Ltd; 200 bales cotton raw Cotton Agents Ltd; 270 bales cotton raw Langley and Co; 1018 bales cotton raw Kotak and Co; 200 bales cotton raw N Manekl al and Co.; 800 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co; 500 bales cotton raw O Suleman and Co; 132 bales cotton raw A Khimji and Co; 1000 bales cotton raw Breul and Co; 135 bales cotton raw Chotani and Co; 1145 bales cotton raw N Nagsi and Co; 200 bales cotton raw B Harakrhand and Co; 100 bales cotton raw M Suleman and Co; 200 bales cotton raw S R Tulshan and Co; 500 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Osaka:—500 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co; 500 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd; 100 bales cotton raw Nissho Co; Ltd.

For Nagasaki:—100 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.

For Nowchwang:—100 beles cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, May 22.

S.S. President Polk, Agents F F Campbell and Co., from San Francisco:—40 drums lubricating oil; 90 cases fruits.

From Kobe:—350 cases apples; 155 barrels iron pipe fittings; 23 cases porcelain ware; 42 cases glassware; 29 cases rayon goods; 50 cases cotton piecegoods.

From Sanghai:—270 bags beans; 270 ba8mfwyp xzk xzfiflf xzxzrz 19 bales raw silk; 10 cases silk yarn.

From Hongkong:—50 bales raw silk.

From Manila:—39 coils rope.

From Singapore:—812 bags betel nuts; 634 bundles rattons.

From Penang:—16 bags betel nuts; 130 slabs tin; 231 bags pearl tapioca.

S.S. Wachtfels, Agents L. Edwards Ltd., from Hamburg:—47 cases merchandise; 65 cases globes; 80 cases gabloaz goods 225 bundles Y.M. squares; 342 bundles Y.M. sheets; 125 bundles Y.M. circles; 99 bundles copper sheets; 30 cases cod liver oil; 125 cases slates; 148 cases colour; 469 cases spelter; 57 cases enamel ware; 100 cases safety fuses; 30 cases E'ware; 440 cases paper; 13 cases lamps; 1267 cases nails; 145 cases clovestems; 110 cases iron ware; 170 cases spirits; 76 cases wire netting; 50 cases mill boards; 471 cases wire; 100 cases chains; 784 cases tubes; 407 drums chemicals; 530 drums dyes.

From Bremen:—36 cases hollow glass; 133 cases accumulators; 150 cases barytes; 131 cases motor car covers; 200 cases tin plates; 40 cases springs; 115 cases hinges; 560 cases iron ware; 901 cases pipes; 62 cases bolts and nuts; 200 cases tubes; 60 cases umbrellas and parts; 130 cases iron flanges; 32 cases tyres; 325 cases beer; 176 cases glass ware; 44 cases machinery; 468 cases paper; 2010 pieces aspan logs; 57 bundles copper sheets.

From Antwerp:—75 bundles tin plates; 250 bundles zinc sheets; 58 bundles wire; 1550 cement sheets; 72 bundles axles; 285 bundles steel rivets; 100 bundles tube fittings; 115 bundles steel channels; 201 bundles steel rods; 993 bundles steel joists; 693 bundles steel angles; 500 bundles steel circles; 2716 bundles steel bars; 16108 bundles steel hooks; 220 bags starch; 70 bags chalk; 96 cases paper; 87 cases tiles; 382 cases pipes; 35 cases glass ware; 111 cases screws; 51 cases staples; 69 cases electric lamps; 100 cases nails; 43 cases cheese; 25 cases barley; 75 cases straw boards; 25 cases wine; 330 cases farina; 1423 cases beer; 569 cases bolts and nuts; 97 cases plywood; 31 cases machinery; 94 drums paint; 372 drums chemical; 1470 drums dyes dry; 145 drums dyes paste.

From Port Said:—310 bales cotton; 1000 bags soda ash.

COMMODITY RECEIPTS.

Bombay, May 22.

Receipts of various commodities into Bombay up to noon on Monday, May 21:—

	Cwts.
Wheat	12,740
Linseed	33,360
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	1,204
Gingellyseed	974
Poppyseed	547
Groundnuts	29,200
Castorseed	6,764
Rice	7,362
Myrabollams	1,342
Cottonseed	4,280
Gram	5,128
Joowar	1,238
Bajree	1,428
Coal	3,504 tons

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BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, MAY 23, 1934

No Swaraj Through Legislatures

A.I.C.C. Must Not Take To Council Work

Mahatma Pleads For Leaving It To Parliamentary Group

(From Our Correspondent.)

CUTTACK, May 22.

The following is authorised version of the speech delivered in Hindi by Gandhiji at the meeting of the A.I.C.C. on 19th inst. when he moved the resolution regarding council entry.

"It is in the fitness of things that I have been asked to move this resolution, for the idea of boycott of legislatures, so far as I know, had originated with me. I fought for years with some of my most valued comrades in the Congress for a rigid observance of that boycott. But an influential minority always thought it to be a mistake.

When therefore, we met in an informal conference at Poona in July last year and Messrs. Satyamurthy and Asaf Ali came to me and pressed me to lift the Council entry boycott. I suggested their forming a Council entry party of Congressmen.

HISTORY OF BOYCOTT.

Let us trace the history of the boycott. The country accepted it in 1920, and it gave the country a new life. No one could miss seeing that wonderful manifestation. But when in 1922 Civil Resistance was suspended, Council Entry programme came and crystallised itself in the formation of the Swaraj Party which first received Congress recognition, and in 1928, took charge of the Congress organisation.

In 1929, at the instance of Pandit Motilal Nehru, leader of the Congress Party in the Assembly, the boycott of legislatures was resumed. But even then, there remained a body of Congressmen who did not like the resumption of boycott. And now that there is a virtual suspension of civil resistance, the demand for return to legislatures has resulted in the revival of the Swaraj Party under the leadership of no less a veteran 'No-changer' than Doctor Ansari.

PRACTICAL IDEALIST.

I regard myself as a practical idealist. I shall retain my disbelief in legislatures as an instrument for obtaining Swaraj in terms of masses. But I see that I have failed to wean some of the Congressmen from their faith in council entry. The question therefore is whether they should or should not enforce their desire to enter legislature as Congress representatives. I have no doubt that they must have the recognition they want. Not to give it, will be to refuse to make use of the talents we possess. These patriots, every whit as staunch as any of us, were idle and discontented for want of political work, strictly so-called. Their discontent affected others, and there was a general paralysis. For Congressmen, as a whole, have never taken kindly to purely constructive work, such as the spinning wheel. I could not look on this state of things with indifference. When therefore Dr. Ansari wrote to me I had no hesitation in encouraging him to form a Parliamentary Party of Congressmen. Now that by Government sufferance we have met as lawful body, it is but meet that we give recognition to Dr. Ansari's effort. Hence the resolution is before you.

The virtual suspension of civil resistance makes the resolution doubly necessary. I call it virtual, because it is now strictly restricted to one individual. By this resolution, we create a Board which will be entrusted with the carrying on of the work inside legislatures. It will be an autonomous body like the All-India Spinners' Association with one difference. The All-India Spinners' Association is subject to no interference from the A.I.C.C. or the Congress, whilst the Parliamentary Party will be subject to the discipline of the A.I.C.C., because the latter would, from time to time, have to express its opinion on political questions cropping up in the country. The A.I.C.C. naturally wants its political opinion reflected through the Parliamentary Board in legislatures, and would, therefore, expect Congressmen in legislatures voice its opinion. In all other respects, it will be an autonomous body.

"Some of the Provincial Congress Committees have expressed the view that the A.I.C.C., instead of creating a separate Board, should itself undertake council work. The Working Committee considered the suggestion, and rejected it as unworkable.

I have cherished the hope that all Congressmen do not want to enter legislatures and that all of us do not have the faith in the councils, that the Parliamentary-minded section has. I have tried so far to put before you the view of the council-goers. They hope to reap limited benefit for the nation through the councils. There is no doubt in my mind that the benefit would be insignificant, when compared to the energy that must be spent on it. The A.I.C.C. must not be an exclusively Parliamentary body. It must represent and regulate all the national activities of the Congressmen. It must interest itself in the great constructive programme of 1920, including Khadi, Hindu-Muslim Unity, untouchability, prohibition, national education organisation of villages, village industries, and industrial labour and the like. The Parliamentary work must be left to those who are so inclined.I hope that the majority will always remain untouched by the glamour of council work.

POLITICAL SUICIDE.

In its own place, it will be useful. But the Congress will commit suicide if its attention is solely devoted to legislative work. Swaraj will never come that way. Swaraj can only come through an all-round consciousness of the masses.

Two of my comrades came to me this afternoon agitated and remonstrated with me. They feared that the present course of action would result ultimately in converting the whole Congress into a council-going party. I said I had no such fear. The 'No-changer' must be weak of faith, if he could not survive the competition of the glittering council programme. I therefore feel that the resolution I have moved exactly meets the case. The Swarajist resolution at Ranchi had to be self-contained, and therefore full. It was taken to meet the remote eventuality of the A.I.C.C. never being able to meet. Since it has met, the Working Committee resolution is the fittest way of confirming the Ranchi decision. The A.I.C.C. does not need to reiterate what the Ranchi resolution was bound to do.

FREEDOM OF CHOICE.

"The question has been asked why two members have been authorised to appoint other members. I have always seen that in a well regulated democracy, those who are invested with power are trusted to use that power judiciously. If you believe in the integrity of the two gentlemen named in the resolution, you must also have trust in them that they will appoint fully competent men on the Board. It would be wrong to thrust upon them members who may not cooperate with them to the extent they desire. When we give the reins of a particular administration into the hands of some one, he should be left free to choose his own colleagues. The Congress, following my advice, has made of it a convention. Regarding the Working Committee, I had not the courage to incorporate the rule into the Constitution, but we have learnt by experience that the Convention has worked well. The President chooses his own colleagues. Your sanction to the choice has become a formal affair.

When the Bihar Earthquake Committee met, I went a step further, and the resolution gave power to the President Rajendra Babu to choose his own colleagues. I advise the same course for the formation of the Board.

A.I.C.C. IS COMPETENT.

"Now a word as to the competence of the A.I.C.C. to pass this resolution. The chairman has given his ruling. I wish to defend the step on its merits. If the Congress were in session today, naturally it alone could undo what it has done. But in an emergency, the A.I.C.C. is bound to do all that the Congress can do when in session. It may not shirk the duty cast upon it. The Congress can review the doings of the A.I.C.C. if it wishes. You may not put the nation to the expense of calling a session, when you have the authority and duty of acting.

I do not propose to detain you over an examination of the amendments. It is right for the members to suggest amendments. But when the member in charge of the resolution cannot see his way to accept your amendments, it is better to withdraw them or reject the resolution, if his reasons for not accepting the amendments do not appeal to you. The ablest painter has not yet produced a painting that has not evoked some criticism. If he were to incorporate all the criticisms into his picture it would become a daub. The resolution drawn up after much trouble is like a picture to be dropped or taken. It may not be tampered with except when the author is convinced of his error.

DIGNITY OF COMMITTEE MAINTAINED

Meeting Supports Municipal President In His "Fight"

NAGPUR, May 22.

A resolution expressing its support to the President of the Jubbulpore Municipality in his "fight" against the Government in maintaining the dignity and independence of the Committee by retaining in the municipal employment persons convicted of Civil Disobedience was adopted at a meeting of the Congress Municipal Party last night.

The meeting further protested against the Government's threat to deprive the Municipal Committee of its right to appoint such employees as it deemed efficient whether they were or not convicted in connection with the Civil Disobedience movement.

It is reliably learnt that there is a move to summon a meeting of the Provincial Congress Committee next week to consider the situation created by the Patna decisions. The committee would take immediate steps to revive Congress organisations of the various districts and also enrol new members. The meeting, if called, would be after a lapse of three years.—A. P.

"WAGING WAR AGAINST KING"

Grave Charge Against 36 Suspects

CALCUTTA, May 22.

A charge of conspiracy to wage war against the King Emperor was framed by the Commissioners of the Special Tribunal, Alipore, to-day in the Inter Provincial Conspiracy Case in which Prawat Chakrabarty and 35 others are the accused.

All the accused except 2 who are absent pleaded not guilty.

It is alleged that the accused arranged a simultaneous armed rising throughout India and with that object had collected arms and recruited members.

To collect money dacoities were resorted to, chief amongst them, being the Ooty Bank Raid and the Hill Station Raid.—United Press.

Petlad—Saur Foujdar Munshi has succeeded in arresting four speculators in American Futures at Deva-Vanta near Petlad. About eight gamblers have likewise been hauled up at Petlad.—United Press.

"VILLAGE IDIOT"

He Has Eyes But Sees Not

PLEA FOR PROTECTION OF FAUNA

LAHORE, (By Mail).

Wild bird and beast are often the friends of human society, but man is frequently unappreciative. Mr. C. H. Donald, officer on special duty under the Wild Birds and Wild Animals Protection Act in the Punjab, in a communication to the press narrates an instance of man's ignorance that appears almost criminal.

Locusts had settled in their millions in some fields, and the entire village was out vainly trying to drive them off. Flocks of starlings also arrived in very large numbers to wage war against the locusts and help the agriculturists. But the zemindars and the starlings counted without "the village idiot." He was the next arrival and he was armed with a gun. Says Mr. Donald: "He saw what the ryots were doing and also saw the help the starlings were rendering, and yet his eyes told him nothing and he let off both barrels into the midst of the zamindars' useful allies. What sport, what a wonderful sportsman."

After explaining the provisions of the Wild Birds and Wild Animals Protection Act and the rules under it, Mr. Donald observes that there are two types of people in particular who must be restrained at all costs for the good of the country at large. One is he who takes no thought of the morrow but simply must kill or capture everything he comes across, and the other is the village idiot whose eyes never tell him anything, but who will desist if somebody takes the trouble to laboriously explain the harm he is doing.

In conclusion Mr. Donald pleads for the formation of a provincial association for the protection of fauna.—A. P.

LADY STABBED WHILE TRAVELLING

Pathan Inflicts Dagger Wounds And Relieves Her Of Cash

KARACHI, May 22.

A daring robbery in the inter-class compartment of a running train on the Paddin line is reported.

It is alleged that a Pathan suddenly boarded the inter-class compartment of the train in which a Christian and a Punjabi lady were travelling. The Pathan fell upon the Christian lady and after inflicting severe dagger wounds relieved her of her cash and jewellery and before any help could be rendered the assailant made good his escape.—United Press.

KARACHI MUNICIPAL ELECTION

Preliminary Roll Published

KARACHI, May 19.

With the publication to-day of the preliminary election roll all doubts as to whether the municipal elections will be immediately held or indefinitely postponed are definitely set at rest. The holding of general elections to the Karachi Corporation is now, more or less, a matter of routine and Karachi will soon be in the throes of election fever.

The Advocate-General's opinion regarding the authority competent to hold the election, coupled with the Commissioner-in-Sind's definite expression of opinion against any further delay in regard to the holding of elections, have presumably cleared the ground for setting the Municipal election ball rolling.

Speculation is rife as to whether any new difficulties would still be presented in the way of the holding of elections; but it is hoped that the Chief Officer's action taken in the discharge of his responsibilities will be received with general satisfaction and will also be accorded due support by the Corporation to whom the question of passing the expenditure incurred in the publication of the preliminary election roll has been referred by the Standing Committee.—A. P.

MAYORAL TANGLE STILL CONTINUES

Mohamedan Group Will Not Withdraw Their Nominee

CALCUTTA, May 22.

The Mayoral tangle in Calcutta Corporation still continues. It is understood that the Chief Executive Officer made a report to the Local Government about the proceedings of May 17, when the rivol group of the Corporation Councillors elected 2 Mayors and 2 Deputy Mayors. But as the election of the Mayor and Deputy Mayor under the Calcutta Municipal Act is not subject to the approval of the Local Government, the Chief Executive Officer has not asked for any direction as to whom he should recognise as the Mayor and Deputy Mayor.

In the meantime, neither of the two elected Mayors has tried to exercise authority of office. It is stated that Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sarkar is willing to stand down if the Muslim group withdraw Mr. Fazlul Huq's candidature and set up another instead.

The Mahommedan group is not ready to withdraw Mr. Fazlul Huq. The names of Mrs. Nellie Sen Gupta and Santosh Kumar Basu, the outgoing Mayor, are mentioned as probable candidates if a fresh election is held.—United Press.

WANTED ROOF OVER SHRINE

Harijan Leader Fasts To Get Funds From Philanthropists

BARODA, May 22.

Excitement has for some time past been caused, among the Harijans in the Baroda State by the penitentiary fast undertaken since May 1, by a Harijan leader at Bamangam in the Bhadran Taluka.

Eight years ago he collected Rs. 2,000 or building a temple at Bamungam. The devasting floods of July 1927 made a clean sweep of the temple, which was rebuilt by the devout Harijan who sold all his earthly belongings for rebuilding it.

Lest the shrine might once more go under during the rainy season he has undertaken to fast unto death unless some Hindu philanthropists come to his rescue and equip the Mandir with a roof before the burst of the monsoon.—United Press.

PERSONAL TRIUMPH FOR MALAVIYA

KARACHI, May 22.

The Patna decision is Pundit Malaviya's personal triumph and complete disillusionment and displacement of Swaraj Party which solely stood for rejection or modification of the White Paper proposals leaving the settlement of communal disputes to the Constituent Assembly based upon adult franchise says Shaikh Abdul Majid, ex-President of the Central Khilafat Committee on a statement to the "Asscciated Press".

Mr. Majid adds that A.I.C.C.'s resolution, inspite of Bhai Permanand's fears has succeeded in consolidating all Hindu forces in their opposition to the Premier's Communal Award. The Patna resolution rendered the position of Muslim Swarajists somewhat difficult and untenable, inasmuch as their representatives Chaudhri Khaliquazzaman and the Lucknow Muslim Unity Board have in the absence of an amicable settlement protested against modification in the Communal Award which is fundamentally different from the Congress formula of Hindu-Muslim settlement.

Mr. Majid hopes that the Muslim Unity Board which showered blessing on the Swaraj Party will review their position in the light of the Patna resolution.—A.P.

700 PRISONERS ON HUNGER STRIKE

LAHORE, May 22.

The hungerstrike in Lahore Central Jail mentioned on May 19 ended on Sunday following the action, taken by the jail authorities against the ringleaders.

It is now learnt that about 700 prisoners were involved in the strike which, as stated earlier, was over the meal and parade rules.

Govt. Of India Consider A. I. C. C. Resolutions

Will Ban On Congress Be Withdrawn?

SIMLA, May 22.

The Associated Press understands that in pursuance of Sir Harry Haig's statement in the Legislative Assembly on April 16, the Government of India are now considering the resolutions passed by the All-India Congress Committee regarding civil disobedience.

It is not expected that any conclusions will be reached until early next month, as it will be necessary to consult local Governments.

In the meantime suggestions which presuppose that notifications against Congress have been withdrawn are premature. —A. P.

Faridkot Convicts Overtaken By Military And Police Forces

Three Fugitives Killed In Encounter With Pursuers And Eleven Arrested

LAHORE, May 22.

Immediate success has attended the strenuous efforts of the Faridkot State Forces and Police, who gave hot pursuit to twenty-seven convicts and undertrials who escaped from the Central Jail, Faridkot, on May 20. The pursuing Military and Police forces caught up with the escaped prisoners within half an hour of the incident at a distance of three miles from Faridkot.

In the encounter that followed three escaped prisoners were killed, six arrested and six rifles recovered. Five runaways were arrested next day with two rifles. The pursuit is still being continued vigorously.

An earlier report of ammunition being looted by the prisoners is now found to be exaggerated.

Enquiries in responsible official quarters shod that only 45 cartridges were looted with 13 muzzleloading and 7 heavy Martini rifles and six bayonets.

The incident occurred at 6/30 p.m. on May 20.

Of the twenty-seven convicts who escaped fourteen have either been arrested or killed.

MIXED RECEPTION

Madras Press Views

MADRAS, May 21.

The Patna decisions have been received by the Madras Papers with mixed feelings.

While the "Madras Mail" observes:

Gandhiji's Patna speech shows that the Congress candidates when elected could be expected to walk out of the Assembly at the command of a majority of the Congress, or at the bidding of Gandhiji's inner voice.

It is an untenable situation and by imposing this condition on recognition Gandhiji and a Congress majority have effectively hobbled their pro-council colleagues.

The "Hindu" says:—

PROOF OF REALISM.

"The Congress should look after its Council Work itself, more satisfactorily than that it should refuse to have anything to do with Council directly and yet claim the right to direct the activities of the Swaraj Party." "The Leaders of the Swaraj Party, "says the paper, "may well be proud of the Patna decision, for it is a striking proof that the Congress leadership abundently possessed of that realism which its detractors have denied it." With the decision if the Congress to enter into the political fray as a homogeneous body, the paper hopes that the objective of the National front will consistently be kept in view.

The "Swadeshi Mitran" does not feel exhilerated over the Patna decisions, while it recommends the acceptance of the Patna decisions. The journal feels sorry that many people have not yet realised that they must not disregard the powerful Legislatures and observes the election of the Assembly is not an easy task. The paper stresses the need for vigorous and continuous propaganda.

The "Andhra Patrika" supporting the suspension of Civil Disobedience hopes that the Government will release all political prisoners and lift the ban on Congress organisations and display goodwill.

The paper though has no belief in Council Entry, welcomes the Congress Decision of keeping the Council Party within its fold —United Press.

REORGANISE CONGRESS MACHINERY

Jamnalal Bajaj On Task Before Workers

PATNA, May 22.

(From Our Correspondent)

Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, interviewed by our representative regarding the A.I.C.C. decision said:

"Now that the A.I.C.C. has accepted the advice tendered by the Mahatma in his Sahasa statement regrading the suspension of the Civil Disobedience, constructive forces that were held in abeyance have been given an opportunity of full play on constructive lines.

The 48th session of the Congress will be held in the first week of October in Bombay.

The task before us is very heavy while the time at our disposal is very short. Immediately, all Taluka, District and Provincial Congress Committees are to be reorganised. The preliminary task before these committees is to begin enrolling a respectable number of new members of the Indian National Congress in right earnest and prepare for fresh Congress elections according to instructions that will be issued from the office of the A.I.C.C. from time to time. Congress Committee and their office-bearers should utilize all their energy in reorganising and strengthening Congress organisations".

Sjt. C. N. M. Mudaliar Welcomes Decision

MADRAS, May 21.

Mr. C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliar, former president of the Tamil Nadu Congress Committee and Chairman of the Reception Committee of the last Madras Congress Session interviewed by the "United Press," in connection with the Patna decision said.—

"I am quite happy over the Congress taking upon itself the responsibility of running the Assembly elections. I welcome the Patna decision. The old criticism that the Swarajya Party will trade on the name of the Congress will no longer hold good.—United Press

Jubbulpore.—Nansar Ram, a ticket-collector, of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, while returning home last night from duty, was waylaid by some ruffians and mercilessly assaulted. He has sustained serious injuries and was admitted to the Victoria hospital.—United Press.

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